





VOL LIV

THE

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# JODHPUR STATE

For the Year 1941-42.



JODHPUR

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# Administration Report of the Jodhpur State for the year 1941—42.

## CHAPTER I

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana in respect of area which is 36,120 square miles (this includes the area of 73 square miles of Marwar Merwara villages) or more than one fourth of the entire Province. Its greatest length from the north-east to south-west is about 320 miles and its greatest breadth 170 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the north-west by Jaisalmer, on the west by Sindh, on the south-west by Palanpur, on the south by Sirohi, on the south-east by Udaipur, on the east by Ajmer-Merwara and Kishangarh and on the north-east by Jaipur. The population increased by 19.72 per cent in the Census of 1941 as compared with that of 1931, viz from 21,25,982 to 25,55,904 of whom 21,24,601 were Hindus, 2,14,151 Mohammadans, 1,19,742 Jains and 97,410 others, 13,39,464 were males and 12,16,440 females. Over the age of 5 years 1,07,874 were literate males, while 9,109 were literate females.

Area Boundaries and  
Population

2 The country is sterile, sandy and inhospitable towards the north and west but improves gradually from a mere desert in the far west and north to comparatively fertile and hospitable lands in the north-east, east and south-east in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli Hills. Rivers play a very subordinate part in moulding the surface features of the country. The only important river is the Luni which has several tributaries, the chief being Liri, the Raipur Liri, the Gulhya, the Bandi, the Sukri and the Jawar on the left bank and the Jojri on the right, but none of them is perennial. The supply of sub-soil water is very limited, often 200 to 300 feet below the surface and is generally brackish. As the Runn of Cutch is approached the wells become more and more saltish, the country flatter and bushes stunted and few. As the soil to the north and north-west is rich in salts, it affords vast pasture for grazing and breeding cattle. The horses of Mallani, camels of Sheo and cattle of Sanchole and Nagaur are famous for their size and strength.

Physical

3 The rainfall is scanty and capricious varying from an average of 9 inches to 24 inches. The average rainfall of Jodhpur City itself is 14 inches per annum. The State has, therefore, resorted to building Bundhis and tanks wherever possible which supply water in lean years. The water supply of Jodhpur City is provided by means of a Canal 60 miles in length and the Scheme has cost Rs. 24 lakhs to the State. The climate is dry and healthy. The natural lakes are all saline, the principal ones being at Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra, small depressions of the same kind exist at Kuchaman, Phalodi, Pokaran and other places. At Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra salt is manufactured and the salt lakes at these places have been leased out to the British Government.



4 His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The Rathors are a branch of the great solar race. They were originally known as Rashtia or Rashtik. Rashtia was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. The earliest mention of them is found in the edicts of Asoka as the Rulers of the Deccan. There follows a gap in history till the seventh century A D, the period of the earliest known King Abhimanyu and from this date the record is much clearer. During the period of some three centuries, previous to 973 A D the Rashtakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Kalakaja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A D. When the Deccan Kingdom was broken up they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj then capital. The last ruler of this Kingdom was Jayachandria whose descendants migrated to Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana amongst the Rajput Clans, the Rathors head the list in numerical strength and area of country held.

5 The present Ruler, An Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhruaj Shri Shri Umair Singhji Sahib, G C S I, G C I E, K C V O, A D C, L L D, is the 35th ruler from Rao Sihaji. He was born on 8th July 1903, and ascended the throne in October 1918. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Shri (Shri) Ajit Singhji Sahib born on 1st May 1907 and two sisters of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has five sons and one daughter. The eldest Maharaj Kumar Shri Hanwant Singhji Sahib was born on 16th June 1923 the second Maharaj Kumar Shri Hummat Singhji Sahib on 21st June 1925, the third Maharaj Kumar Shri Hari Singhji Sahib on 21st September 1929, the fourth Maharaj Kumar Shri Devi Singhji Sahib on 20th September 1933 and fifth Maharaj Kumar Shri Dalip Singhji Sahib on 20th October 1937. The daughter was born on 14th December 1930.

6 The States connected by marriage ties with the Jodhpur House are, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Nainsingharh, Jamnagar and Dharangdhia.

Younger branches of the Jodhpur Family rule in Bikaner, Kishangarh, Idar, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

7 The gross Revenue of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs 2,16,09,919 while the gross expenditure excluding Capital Outlay and Investments was Rs 1,66,49,029 as against Rs 2,09,20,971 and Rs 1,49,60,143 respectively in the preceding year.

8 The Judiciary is separate from and independent of the Executive. The Hakims and Naib Hakims (Ist Class and II Class Magistrates), however, have to perform a good deal of executive work in addition to their judicial duties. They also try Revenue Court cases in the capacity of Assistant Revenue Officers. In September 1942 a beginning was made to separate the judicial and Executive functions of the Hakims in the Districts and four Executive Officers were appointed in the Districts of Sojat, Nagaur, Jodhpur and Jalore. Cases on the executive side are also referred to the Judicial Superintendents (District Magistrates) but on rare occasions and they try Revenue Court cases also in the capacity of Revenue Officers.

The State pays annually Rs 1,08,000 as tribute to the British Government. The payment of Rs 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a military force under the Treaty of 1818 ceased from 1937-38 on account of the disbandment of the Mina Corps which was stationed at Ernpura. The State receives Rs 10,000 a year in lieu of the cession of the District of Omarkot to the British Government under the Treaty of 1847 and a deduction on this account is made from the tribute of Rs 1,08,000.

10 There is security in the Public Service of the State. The State servants are governed by the Marwar Service Regulations which are similar to the British India Civil Service Regulations. Under these rules the State servants are eligible for service until they are 55 years of age and when they are physically fit the age limit is extended to 60 years. All persons in the Superior Service have the benefit of the Provident Fund to which the State contributes as bonus one month's pay per annum. Those in the Inferior Service are granted gratuity.

Public Service.

11 Persons employed in the subordinate service of the Forest, Excise, Medical, Agriculture, Engineering and Animal Husbandry Departments of the State are sent out to different places in British India for training.

Training

12 ' Begar ' (forced labour without payment) in the State was abolished in 1914 when Begar rules were sanctioned. All kinds of services rendered are fully paid for according to the scales fixed. A fresh notification was issued last year enjoining all State Departments to follow the Begar Rules strictly in the Khalsa areas. The question of Begar in the Jagir areas is receiving attention.

Begar

13 With a view to select candidates for permanent appointments in the State Departments Public Service Commission has been functioning since 14th December 1939. In June 1941 the activities of the Commission were extended to the Jodhpur Railway also. During the year 186 candidates appeared at the Competitive Examination for the clerical posts in the State and 131 for the Railway of whom 99 and 104 respectively were placed on the approved list. The most important posts referred to the Commission were those of an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Railway, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Officer In-Charge Dewasthan, Dharampura Department, Public Prosecutor, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Readers in English, Economics and Philosophy in the Jaswant College. At present there are 4 members of the Commission with Dewan Bahadur Pt. Dharam Nairanji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., as President and Mr. Hetu Dan M.A., LL.B. as Secretary.

Public Service Commission

14 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur left for Simla on the 2nd October 1941 to attend the meeting of the National Defence Council and returned on the 11th idem.

Their Highness' Visits

His Highness accompanied by Her Highness proceeded to Himmatnagar on the 28th November and returned on the 2nd December 1941.

During the year His Highness paid visits to Jaisalmer, Indore, Bhopal, Jaipur, Mt. Abu, Bombay, Udaipur and Delhi.

Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba proceeded to Ajmer on 23rd February 1942 and performed the foundation laying ceremony of the Savitri Girls School.

15 Lt. General His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G. arrived at the Jodhpur Air Port at 12-30 P.M. on the 9th July 1942 and the Guard of Honour gave a Royal Salute.

Visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester

His Royal Highness was received by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., the Resident for Rajputana and Major N.S. Alington M.C., I.A., Political Agent Western Rajputana States. After the usual ceremonies and presentation of the Maharaja's Sardars, Mutsaddis and the Principal Officers of the State, His Royal Highness inspected the No. 2. Elementary Flying Training School and its Officers and the Aircraft Cadets and left for the Ratanada Palace.

In the evening His Royal Highness inspected the Jodhpur Training Battalion and the 3rd Jodhpur Infantry on the Infantry Parade Grounds. His Royal Highness also inspected the Jodhpur Sardar Rissala Training Centre on the road and in the lines. At 8-30 P M. the same day there was a quiet dinner at the Raikabagh Palace at which there were no speeches but His Highness proposed His Majesty the King Emperor's health.

His Royal Highness and party left the Jodhpur Air Port at 8-30 P M on the 10th July 1942. The departure was private.

16 His Highness the Rana Sahib of Barwani and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Chhatterpur arrived on the 19th October 1941 and left on the 21st idem.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rewa arrived on the 25th October 1941 and left on the 29th idem.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Idar arrived on the 25th October and left on the 3rd November 1941.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur visited Jodhpur on the 2nd November, 14th December 1941 and 10th January 1942.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jamnagar arrived on the 15th February 1942 and left the same day by air.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Kotah arrived on the 24th February and left on the 1st March 1942.

The Hon'ble Sir Athol Lothian, K C I E, C S I, I C S, the Resident for Rajputana arrived in Jodhpur on Sunday the 7th December 1941 and left the same day enroute Pokaran for Jaisalmer. He returned to Jodhpur on the 11th December 1941 and left for Ajmer on the 12th idem. He again arrived on the 8th July and left on the 11th idem.

17 (a) All Government courts, offices and educational institutions were closed on the 13th January 1942 as a mark of respect to the memory of late Col C J Windham, C I E, I A, Ex Vice-President, State Council, Jodhpur.

(b) On the sad demise of His late Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Sir Khangar Singhji Sawai Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, of Cutch on the 15th January, 1942 all courts and offices in Jodhpur were closed for three days with effect from the 21st January 1942 as a mark of respect to the memory of His late Highness. The educational institutions were closed for one day. The playing of *Nobat* at the Fort was stopped for three times and flags half-masted for three days.

(c) In connection with the death of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the 16th January 1942, Court Mourning was observed from the 16th to 30th January and flags were half masted on the 23rd January when his funeral took place.

(d) On the sad demise of Major His late Highness Maharaja Maharana Sir Ghanshyam Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G C S I, K C S I of Dhrangdhara on the 4th February 1942 *Ponwara* was performed, all courts and offices were closed for three days with effect from the 6th idem and educational institutions were closed for one day. The playing of *Nobat* at the Fort was stopped for three times and flags half-masted for three days.

(e) In connection with the lamented death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent on the 26th August 1942, all courts, offices and educational institutions were closed on the 29th idem, the day of the funeral when the flags were half-masted and court mourning was observed for four weeks as a mark of respect to the memory of His late Royal Highness

18 On his birthday on the 11th June 1942, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased to appoint — Titles

- (i) Lt Col B M Mahon, D S O, M C, Guardian to Sri Bada Maharaj Kumar, Jodhpur as C I E
- (ii) Mr S G Edgar, I E S Superintending Engineer and Public Works Minister, Government of Jodhpur as C B E

On the same day the Government of India conferred the title of Mahamahopadhyaya upon Pt Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Superintendent Archaeological Department, that of Rai Sahib upon Mr Bhopal Chand Lodha, Secretary to the Public Works Minister and that of Rao Sahib upon Subedar Major Lachman Singh, late 6th Rajputana Rifles, Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer, Shergarh

19 During the year His Highness the Maharaja Sahib was pleased to grant honours and privileges to the following persons — Honours

- (i) On the 24th November 1941 Thakur Hem Singh Champawat was granted hereditary privilege to submit Kafiyaats
- (ii) On the 28th November 1941 Thakur Bijay Singhji of Jhalamand was granted Hathu Saropao on the occasion of his daughter's marriage
- (iii) The following Sardars of Nepal who came to Jodhpur in connection with the marriage of Kunwar Narendra Singh son of Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji were on the 3rd January 1942 granted Saropaos noted against their names —

Col Prakash Shamshei Jung Bahadur Hathu Saropao  
Rana

K Birendra Shamshei Jung Bahadur Palki Saropao  
Rana

Lt Udip Singh Ghora Saropao

Khairdar Kushendra Raj Ghora Saropao

- (iv) On the 5th January 1942 Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib was appointed Colonel in the Jodhpur State Forces

- (v) In connection with the visit of Their Highnesses to Jaswantgarh, a patta village of Maharaj Lal Singhji of Idar on 30th November 1941, the Maharaj was granted Hathu Saropao on the 9th January 1942

- (vi) On the 16th January 1942 the following Saropaos were granted to the Ana party in connection with Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba's visit to Jaisalmer —

Maharaj Girdhan Singhji of Nachna Hathu Saropao

Thakur Madho Singhji Ghora Saropao

Mr Din Dayal Kamdar to Shri Maharaj Rs 51

Kumar Sahib of Jaisalmer

- (vii) In connection with His Highness' visit to Kunwar Baney Singhji son of Maharaj Ratan Singhji's house at Jalore he was granted Palki Saropao on the 20th January 1942
- (viii) On the 12th February 1942, Thakur Madho Singh of Jasole was granted Hathi Saropao and the Jagirdar of Nana was granted the Tazim of Bah Pasao and Ekeori Tazim in place of Ekeori Tazim
- (ix) On the 17th February 1942 Maharajs Ratan Singhji and Anop Singhji were granted Hathi Saropao
- (x) The privilege of wearing gold granted in June 1940 to Rao Sahib Seth Tola Ram, Bachhi Raj, Gaj Raj, their wives, sons, and grandsons was on 18th February 1942 extended to the wives of their sons and grandsons
- (xi) On the 9th March 1942 Thakur Hem Singh Champawat was granted Hathi Saropao on his grand daughter's marriage.
- (xii) In connection with the marriage of the daughter of Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narayanji, C I E, Bar-at-Law, Deputy Chief Minister celebrated on the 17th February 1942 the following Saropaos were granted on the 12th March 1942 —

Dewan Bahadur Pt Dharam Narayanji Hathi Saropao  
C I E, Bar-at-Law

Pt Kirpa Narayanji . Palki Saropao.

Pt Jai Nathji „

Kr Ravendra Nathji „

Kr Kapil Deoji „

Pandit Satendra Nathji (Panditji's son-in-law) „

- (xiii) In recognition of sterling services rendered by Thakur Kan Singh, District Superintendent Police and Mr Badri Narayan, Hakim Jalore in rescuing and helping people during the devastating floods in August 1942 their services were appreciated on 22nd March 1942 as under —

(a) Thakur Kan Singh was exempted from payment of Rs 100 per annum as rent on his Bapi well in Manaklao.

(b) A sum of Rs 250 to Thakur Kan Singh to compensate him for damage to his property by floods

(c) Mr Badri Narayan was granted Ghora Saropao

- (xiv) On the 17th April 1942 Thakur Inder Singhji of Pilwa was granted Hathi Saropao on the marriage of his son Bhopal Singh

- (xv) On the 2nd May 1942 Lodha Bhopal Chand, Secretary to the Public Works Minister was granted Palki Saropao and honour of wearing gold in appreciation of his loyal and devoted services to the State

- (xvi) On 4th May 1942 Dr Bijay Kishen Mazumdar, Personal Physician to His Highness was granted Hathi Saropao, Ekeori Tazim, and gold privilege

- (xvi) On 5th May 1942 Rao Bahadur Motilal of Satara, his wife and two sons, and their wives were granted the privilege of wearing gold
- (xvii) On 8th May 1942 Chowdhari Kan Mal and Umaid Mal were granted privilege of wearing gold
- (xix) On 14th May 1942 Seth Tulsidass Agarwal was granted Gold, Palki Saropao and the use of the suffix "Ji" after his name His wife and his two sons were also granted gold. He was also granted Customs privilege
- (xx) On 16th May 1942 Mr Sewa Ram, Vakil to Col Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib was granted Ghora Saropao
- (xxi) On 20th May 1942, Thakur Amar Singh of Kanuta, Jaipur State, was granted Hathi Saropao as a special case
- (xxii) On 25th June 1942 Mr Rughnath Mal of Sojat, Banker Hyderabad (Deccan) was granted the honour of wearing gold.
- (xxiii) On 26th July 1942 Rai Sahib Tansukh Vyas was in recognition of his loyal and useful services, granted the honour of wearing gold as a personal distinction
- (xxiv) On 11th August 1942 Lala Sukhdeo Narayan, Puisne Judge, Chief Court and Mehta Jaswant Raj, Superintendent, Tribute Department, in recognition of their long and loyal services were granted the honour of wearing gold
- (xxv) On 14th August 1942 Purohit Chhel Raj, retired Daroga, Mardani Deorhi was granted Palki Saropao
- (xxvi) On 27th August 1942 Thakur Bijay Singh of Agwal was granted Palki Saropao as a personal distinction
- (xxvii) On 3rd September 1942 Rao Bahadur Moti Lal Agarwal's wife was granted the honour of wearing gold
- (xxviii) On 28th September 1942 Rai Sahib Billam Chand Bhandari, Secretary to the Finance Minister, was in recognition of his long and loyal services granted the honour of wearing gold.

20 In the present war, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was the foremost among the Princes of India to place his personal services, the entire resources of his State and the army at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The services of an Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the State. The State has assured security of tenure and continuance of service benefits to State employees released for military service. Aid given by the State in the shape of money and material has been no less generous. His Highness presented one Lockheed, two Tiger Moths and one Leopard Moth aircraft besides making monetary contributions to several benevolent funds. The contributions made so far under various heads amount to Rs 11 lakhs including Rs 3,04,903 contributed during the year. Rs 24,45,620 have been invested by the State in various War Loans in addition to money invested in War Loans by the public. The Jodhpur Railway contributed Rs 4 lakhs in 1940-41 for fighter aircraft. The total Miscellaneous war expenditure incurred within the State including dearness allowance to the State Forces amounted to Rs 23,12,493 which includes Rs 14,73,302 incurred during the current year. The Air Raid Precautions Scheme was in full swing. As a result of Motor Spirit Rationing a reduction of 55 per cent in consumption has been achieved. A further reduction in Bus Service consumption

War Efforts.

is anticipated when all services on metalled roads are confined to gas producer vehicles. A Tyre Rationing Order was introduced from the 1st July 1942 and suppliers quotas were fixed. It is gratifying to note that the quota was not exceeded. A special tribute is due to the keenness displayed by His Highness and his practical example in curtailing his personal consumption of motor spirit. Major F. Steel, O.B.E., was the Central Rationing Authority of the State throughout the year and has exercised successful control. The Economic Development Department has so far manufactured 23,000 Army Blankets and a further order has been undertaken to manufacture 12,000 Army Blankets. The Local Red Cross Society as well as women of Jodhpur have made laudable efforts to provide woollen comforts and other amenities for troops. The National War Front movement under the leadership of Col. Maharaj Shri (Sir) Ajit Singhji Sahib and the State Publicity Department have been doing useful work by disseminating correct war news, strengthening the morale of the people and preparing them for an United front in case of an attack. The Central Recruiting Committee under the Presidentship of Bada Maharaj Kumar Shri Hanwant Singhji Sahib has been recruiting candidates for technical training. The special War Committee under the Presidentship of Sir Donald Field, C.I.E., continued its activities until 30th July 1942 when it was disbanded following the inauguration of the National War Front in the State. This Committee collected in all Rs. 4,15,801 including Rs. 24,044 collected during the year for the Jodhpur Bomber and Motor Ambulance Fund. The Shri Umaid Singhji Air Defence Fund was inaugurated in January 1942 under the Presidentship of Lady Field with the object of raising funds for the purchase of fighter type of aircraft for the defence of India and to provide comforts and such amenities as may be possible to the members of the Jodhpur State Forces on active service outside Malwar. The Aircraft purchased were to be named as Umaid Singhji No. 1, 2 etc. By the end of the year Rs. 2,62,521 were collected and rupees two lakhs were remitted towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of two fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force to be named Umaid Singhji No. 1 & 2. Rs. 5,000 were remitted to the Commandant, Jodhpur State Forces for the provision of amenities for the soldiers of the state forces on active service.

21 (i) At the suggestion of the Government of India the "Grow More Food Campaign" was started in May 1942, and an extensive programme was chalked out for propaganda work. A sum of rupees two lakhs was sanctioned for grant of taccavi to tenants in Khalsa and Jagir villages.

(ii) In September 1942 a scheme to instal a patent still at the Mandore Distillery (near Jodhpur) to manufacture power alcohol for use in motor vehicles, to improve the quality of country spirits, to produce Indian made foreign spirits and rectified and denatured spirits was sanctioned. The supply of power alcohol will, it is hoped, begin early next year.

(iii) The Price Control Committee under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narayanji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., continued to function during the year. A separate Price Control Department was established in May 1942. The ban on the export of food grains and their products as also on fodder continued during the year. The export of sugar and sugar products, kerosine oil, cloth and yarn, firewood, charcoal, bones and manures was prohibited during the year. The rates of principal food grains were fixed and movement of gram, sugar and kerosine oil from one district to another was restricted. The efforts of hoarders and profiteers to form black markets were frustrated. Several enactments on the lines of those enacted by the Government of India were introduced.

(4) A Blood Bank was started during the year in the Windham Hospital

(5) Mosars (feasts after death) have been stopped on the recommendation of the Representative Advisory Assembly

(6) The Jodhpur Government participated in the experimental Scheme outlined by the Government of India for the coordinated control of locust breeding in the desert areas of the Provinces and States generally visited by the locusts and agreed to contribute towards the funds pooled for the purpose. During the year the Government spent Rs 30,038 within the State. The anti-locust measures were commenced in the middle of April and they were in full swing from the beginning of July 1942 when swarms of locusts appeared for the first time. A central Locust Control Committee under the Presidentship of Munshi Anand Swaroop, Commissioner Excise & Salt Department was formed. District Locust Committees were established and Hakims were appointed Locust Control Officers in the districts. Supervisors trained in locust work were appointed in the districts situated in the north-east, north, north-west, west and south-west of the State and were equipped with modern mechanical implements and chemicals. Those who assisted in giving first information about the appearance of locusts and in collecting and destroying eggs, hoppers, and adults were rewarded. Owing to favourable rainfall, there was very intensive breeding in Sambhar, Didwana, Parbatsai, Nagaur, Phalodi, Sheo, Bamei, Shergarh, Pachpadra and Jodhpur districts and swarms of locusts visited these districts. Eggs, hoppers and flies were destroyed in large numbers and went a long way in saving the crops from the ravages of locusts.

22 (1) Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Minister-In-Waiting proceeded on leave on the 24th November and returned on the 9th December, 1941.

Official

(2) Lt Col Sir Donald Field, C I E, Chief Minister, proceeded on leave on the 20th February and returned on the 3rd March, 1942 and Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narayanji, B A, Bar-at-Law C I E, officiated as Chief Minister during the period.

(3) Dewan Bahadur K S Menon, Bar-at-Law, Minister for Justice, proceeded on leave on the 1st June 1942 and returned on the 22nd idem.

(4) The constitution of the State Council, the Secretariat and the distribution of portfolios among the Ministers of the Council at the close of the year were as under —

Designation	Name	Departments under control
President	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	Military
Chief Minister and Finance Minister	Lt Col Sir Donald Field C.I.E	Mehkma-Khas, Iqbal-I-Khas, Finance, Audit, Office, Railway, Police, Dastri, Gifts and Contributions, Pradhani, Mir, Munshi, Ceremonials, Visits, Central Jail, Hakumats, State Hotel, Economic Development, Department, Public Service Commission, Publicity, War Branch
Assistant to the Finance Minister	Major F. Steel O.B.E.	
Political Secretary	Khan Sahib T.G. Dalal	
Finance Secretary	Rai Sahib Billam Chand Bhandari	
Assistant Secretary	Pandit Jai Nath Kunzru B.A. LL.B.	
Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	Maharaj Shri Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib	Customs, Medical, Public Health, Department, Ayurvedic Department, Stamps & Registration, Department, Walter-Krit, Sabha, Jawahir-Khana, Forests and Arboriculture, Shikarkhana, Patta (Districts), Animal Husbandry, Department, Agriculture, Dairy & Grass Farms, Poultry Farm, Cattle Fairs, Soldiers Board, Nakhar, Khana, Palki Khana, National War Front
Secretary	Mr. Harish Chandra B.A.	



Designation	Name	Departments under control
Deputy Chief Minister and Revenue Minister	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narayanji B A Bar at Law C I I	Tribute Department Land Revenue Department Habu mat Census Cattle Pounds Census Excise & Salt Court of Wards & Magistr Revenue Courts, Acquisition Cooperative Department Price Control Marketing Department and Insurance
Secretary	Khan Wahidullah Khan B A	Public Works Department, Development Department, Gardens, Electrical Department, Mines & Industries, Jammu Khana, Archaeological Department and Public Libraries, Aerodrome and A R P
Public Works Minister	Mr S G Edgar, I S I C B I	
Secretary	Shri Sahib Bhopal Chaud Lodha B Com	
Minister In Waiting	Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpal Singhji	Education Municipalities Patta (Johpur City) House hold Departments, Guest House, Mardani, Dorchu, Zenani, Dorchu Government Press & Stationery Department
Secretary to the Minister In Waiting	Mr Pr in Saran Sahin	
Minister for Justice	Dewan Bahadur K S Meunon Bar at Law	Federation and Judicial Departments, Legal Remembrance's Department, Government Advocates Department, Public Demand Recoveries and Lawabhi Appeals
Secretary to Minister for Justice	Mr Ki ben Puri B A LL B	
Personal Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	Lt. Col Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Hanut Singhji	Garrage, Dyesthan, Dharam pura, Stables, Baghkhana, Silkhana, Kapron, Ka Kothar and Palaces Veterinary Hospital
Council Secretary	Mr Laxmi Narayan Challa	

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothman, K C S I, C S I, I C S, continued to hold the post of Resident for Rajputana throughout the year except for the period of two months—1st May to 30th June, 1942 when the Hon'ble Mr C H Herbert, C I E, I C S, held charge of the office of Resident for Rajputana

Major N S Alington, M C, continued to hold the post of Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, throughout the year

Relations with the British Government continued to be very cordial

## CHAPTER II

## Finance

1 The budget is financed on the basis of a revised budget of the closing year based on eleven month's actuals and one month's forecast

Budget Accounts

This system though involving considerable pressure of work after the monsoon can be gauged and before the close of the year, enables the departmental budget allotments and Capital Programme for the ensuing year to be notified before its commencement

No expenditure in excess of allotment is permitted without the previous concurrence of this department. The excess expenditure is immediately regularised by reappropriation of funds or extra grants

On the close of the financial year, the actual results are submitted to Council for information by the end of November and are shewn in the printed budget which is published by January 1

2 The Civil List grant is assessed at 10% of the revenue collections after deducting non-recurring credits against expenditure grants. The sum payable on this year's working results amounted to Rs 21,51,844 against the net expenditure of Rs 15,12,909 or a net payment of Rs 6,38,935 to His Highness Investment Account

Civil List.

3 The detailed account of the budget and actual results will be found in the appendices at the close of this report. These figures may be summarised as follows —

Budget	Receipts		Expenditure	
	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals
Opening Balance				
Current Account	5,20,408	5,20,408		
1 Revenue Budget	1,91,47,800	2,10,09,919	1,84,43,860	1,66,49,029
(Budget Surplus)			(7,03,940)	(49,60,800)
Balance Surplus			12,24,348	54,81,298
Total	1,96,68,208	2,21,30,327	1,96,68,208	2,21,30,327
Balance Surplus	12,24,348	54,81,298		
11 Debt Heads Budget				
(Net Figures)		7,51,435	9,63,890	
Balance Surplus			2,60,458	62,32,733
Total	12,24,348	62,32,733	12,24,348	62,32,733
Balance Surplus	2,60,458	62,32,733		
III Investments	40,000	9,65,203	13,65,000	31,35,666
Balance Deficit	10,64,542			..
Balance Surplus				40,62,270
Total	13,65,000	71,97,936	13,65,000	71,97,936
Balance Deficit			10,64,542	
Balance Surplus		40,62,270		
IV Capital Budget			18,50,130	—2,33,401
Balance Deficit	29,14,672			
Balance Surplus				42,95,671
Total	29,14,672	40,62,270	29,14,672	40,62,270

4 It is of considerable satisfaction to report that the famine expenditure of 1939/40/41 amounting to approximately Rs 1 crore has been made good from revenue and economies

The operations were financed by—

- (a) an overdraft which in September 1940 was Rs 80 lacs
- (b) reduction of current balances
- (c) hypothecation of invested reserves

These have all been restored to normal

This spectacular result has been achieved, in spite of very heavy additional war expenditure, by the remarkable results of the Jodhpur Railway and the cooperation of other departments

It is not considered necessary for purposes of this review to go into any detailed explanations of the variations

Two graphs are attached showing—

- (1) proportion of the revenue under the important revenue earning departments
- (2) proportion of departmental expenditure to the gross collections

during the year under review

5 Lt Col Sir D M Field, C I E, continued to hold the appointment of Finance Minister with Major F Steel, O B E as Assistant to Finance Minister and Rai Sahib Billamchand Bhandari as Secretary Finance Department throughout the year

6 During the year under review, Major F Steel O B E held the charge of the State Audit Office with the following Assistants —

- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Mr V H Thattey | Assistant State Auditor I            |
| (2) Mr B S Kothari | Assistant State Auditor, Local Audit |
| (3) Mr K M Bafna   | Assistant State Auditor II           |

The number of inspections conducted during the year under review was 108 against 93 in the last year Besides, the Local Audit Staff was detailed on various special jobs

7 The financial position of this fund is illustrated by the following figures

Particulars	State	Railway	Total
1 Opening Balances	57 71 503	54 31 207	1 12 02 860
2 Credits during the year	8 40 218	5 75,100	14 24 327
Total	66 20 781	60 06 406	1 26 27 187
3 Debits during the year	2 28 082	2 71,555	4 99,637
4. Closing Balance	63,92 699	57 34 851	1 21 27 550

The total number of subscribers to the Provident Fund—State & Railway were 4,777 & 3,124 as against 4,650 & 3,080 respectively

## 8 The financial progress of this fund was as under —

Defence Provident Fund.

Particulars	State	Railway	Total
1 Opening Balance	2,085	27,205	29,290
2 Credits during the year	6 461	35,629	42 090
Total	8 546	62 834	71 380
3 Debits during the year	3	6 426	6 429
4 Closing Balance	8 543	56,408	64 951

The number of subscribers for State & Railway at the close of the year was 129 & 879 as against 64 & 877 respectively

The following figures will show the number of the various pensions dealt with by this Government —

Pensions

Particulars	1940-41		1941-42	
	No	Amount	No	Amount
1 Government Military Pensioners	1 623	1 92 589	1 581	1 99 222
2 State Military Pensioners	1 392	1 40 449	1 475	1 51 296
3 Stipendiaries	227	59 507	312	67 939
4 Compensation Payment Holders	450	1,85 929	468	1 83 301
5 Military Honours	14	4 508	14	4 043
6 Madras & Bengal Bodyguards	51	5 440	55	6 574
Total	3 760	5 88 422	3 905	6 12 375

The capitation grant awarded by the Government of India amounted to Rs 4,842 against Rs 4,869 received last year

9 The following figures will show the various loans granted by the Government through this department —

Loans.

Loans	Loans outstanding when the year opened		Debits during the year		Credits during the year		Loans outstanding when the year closed	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
Bakiat								
(a) Loans to Jagirdars	24	1 73 652				8 854	24	1,64 798
(b) Loans to other debtors	1	1 723				300	1	1 423
Personal Loans								
(a) Sardars and Jagirdars	16	2 95 297	3	94 000		60 753	19	3 28 544
(b) Sundry Debtors	13	97,509	8	33,845	4	8 587	17	1 22 767
(c) Study Loans ex-India	1	2,880				360	1	2 520
Car Loans								
(a) With Interest	9	12 496			3	6 636	6	5 860
(b) Without Interest	24	34 919			12	24 784	12	10 135
Building Loans	156	5 24 031	29	1 22 783	24	1 59 559	161	4 87 255
Cooperative Deptt.		24 732		35,078		28 402		31 408

NOTE —(1) Out of the 25 Bakiat files, recoveries in 14 cases are effected through the Tribute Department

(2) The Society-wise accounts of the loans advanced by the Cooperative Department are maintained by that Office. This Office only watches the total loan from the State to the Department for financing individual societies

(3) All other loans are watched by the Finance & Budget Section of the Mehkma Khas

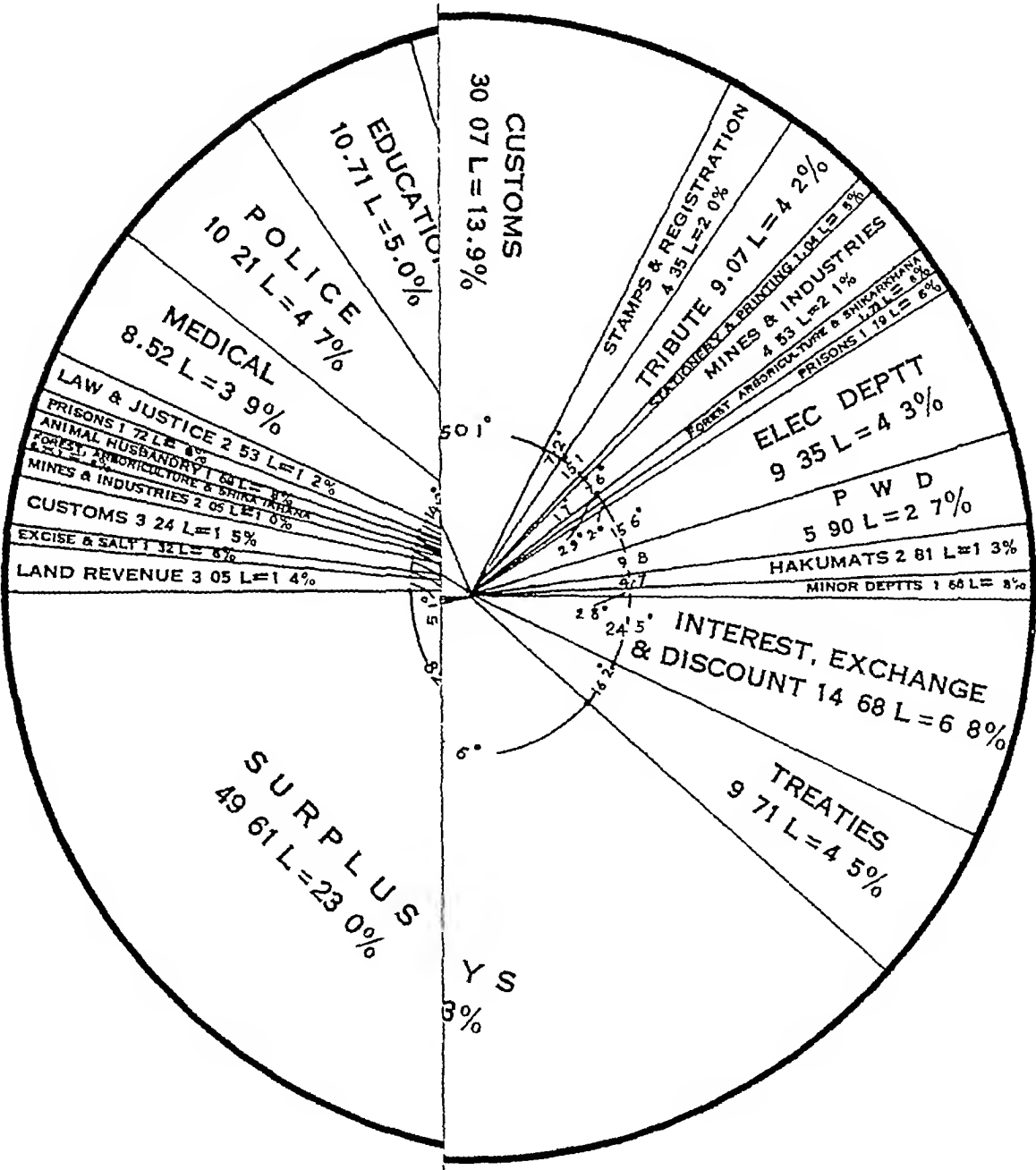
10 The war work was performed with the same efficiency

Major F Steel, O B E , continued to work as Central Rationing Authority (Motor Spirit) and was also entrusted with the work of tyre rationing during the course of the year

Rai Sahib Billamechand Bhandari and Mr Thattey took over his duties as Assistant to Finance Minister and State Auditor whenever required by these additional duties entrusted to Major F Steel, O B.E

— — — — —

# PROPORTION OF DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE TO GROSS REVENUE 1941-42 (s. 2,16,10,000)





## CHAPTER III

## REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

## 1 Land Revenue Department

Munshi Niranjan Swarnp, B A LL B, continued to be the Commissioner, Land Revenue during the year under the control of the Revenue Minister

Administration

2 The total area of the State is 36,120 sq miles (including an area of 73 sq miles of the 24 retroceded villages of Maiwar-Merwara), out of which 17 percent is khalsa and 83 percent Jagir. The khalsa area administered by the Land Revenue Department comprises over 900 villages including chaks, but the number varies according as fresh grants are made or Jagir villages escheat to the Government.

Land System

3 A village boundary survey of the whole State along with a cadastral survey of the khalsa villages was undertaken in 1883 and completed in 1893 A D under the supervision of Col W Lock. The actual assessment on cash rent basis or 'Bigori' instead of Latai was done in 1895 by late Rao Bahadur Sri Sukhdeo Prashadji C I E. This settlement was to last for a term of 10 years only but it was not until 1921 A D when the second settlement (on more scientific lines) was carried out in 1922—25 by (then Mr) Sir D L Diack Brockman, I C S (lent by the U P Government) who was Settlement Officer and Revenue Member of the State. He was assisted by Rai Bahadur Munshi Hummat Singhi of the United Provinces service. The rent-rates were based on a division of soils into 'mustaqil' (permanent) and 'ghair-mustaqil' (non-permanent) combined with classification according to relative capacity. This settlement resulted in an increase in the permanently occupied area from 39.7 percent to 48.2 percent of the total cultivable area and in rental payable by permanent lease holders from 61.1 percent to 78.2 percent of the total rental demand. The general increase in the rent-roll was 37 percent more than the average demand for ten years before the Settlement. The rights of rent-free and proprietary tenants were all recorded and have been kept up-to-date. The Government recognises all these rights in land recorded at a regular settlement or confirmed during the period of the settlement.

Survey and Settlement.

4 The Settlement made in 1922—25 was for a term of 10 years which expired in 1935. A revised settlement was accordingly taken up in 1938-39. Munshi Niranjan Swarnp, who got his training in settlement under Mr D L Diack Brockman, I C S, is the Officer in charge of the Settlement Operations.

5 *Survey*—The preliminary map-correction of khalsa villages was completed in parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pachpadra, Shergarh, Nagaur and Didwana and some newly escheated villages were surveyed afresh.

6 *Soil classification*—A reclassification of soils was taken up in Parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Shergarh, Pachpadra, Nagaur and Didwana. The Settlement Officer inspected all important villages of Parganas Pali, Bilara Pachpadra and Jodhpur for the purpose of settlement.

7 *Assessment*—The rent-rate report for Parganas Bah and Desuri has been sanctioned by the Government and the rent declaration was completed in these two parganas during the year. A second rent rate report was submitted and sanctioned by the Government for Parganas Pali and Bilara and rent declaration was completed in all the khalsa villages of these two parganas and the Nehri villages.



of Pargana Sojat during the year. A third rent rate report for parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pachpadra and Sheigarh was submitted for sanction of the Government. The revision of assessment was thus completed by the end of the year in ten 'dolash' parganas viz Sojat, Jetaian, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Sanchore, Siwana, Pali, Bah, Desuri and Bilara. The revision of settlement resulted in a substantial increase in the bapi occupied area and rent revenues, in spite of reduction of wet rates by 12½ percent.

8 *Attestation*—The attestation of the record of the Khalsa villages of Parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pachpadra and Sheigarh was completed and attestation in Parganas Nagaur and Didwana was taken up during the year. The revised Khatuns were written out and the settlement record of the villages in Jalore, Jaswantpura, Siwana and Sanchore Parganas was fairied out and those of Bah and Desuri Parganas were taken up during the year.

9 The total expenditure on Settlement during the year was Rs 58,113 against Rs 35,525 in the preceding year.

10 The Land Revenue Department is under a Commissioner assisted by five Assistant Commissioners each in charge of a group of parganas or districts and a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner for disposal of work during the absence of the Commissioner, Land Revenue while on tour or on leave. The work of partition is conducted by an additional Assistant to the Commissioner, designated as Partition Officer. For the inspection of accounts of revenue receipts in the districts, the post of the Travelling Inspector of Accounts which was created as an experimental measure was confirmed during the year.

The unit of Land administration is a village or group of villages under a Hawaldar. There are 248 such units grouped under 18 Revenue Inspectors. The work of Gudawari and preparation of other village records is done by the Hawaldar who is directly responsible to the Revenue Inspector. Collection of the rental demand is effected through the agency of Amms controlled by the Hakim or Pargana Officer.

11 The total number of Khalsa villages at the end of 1940-41 was 920 (including 103 Mustafika villages and 83 chaks). During the year under report village Nathal Kun P Sojat was given in exchange for Bhambolai ½ (jagir) Pargana Pali and Chak Dhaner Pargana Sojat escheated to Khalsa.

Thus the total number of Khalsa villages at the end of the year under report remained 920. Besides these there are 24 retroceded villages of Marwar-Merwara which are included in the Sendia Tehsil and are now administered by the Jodhpur Government directly.

12 The total area under cultivation in Khalsa villages (including the 24 retroceded villages) during the year under report was 26,96,123 bighas (10,78,450 acres) as against 30,02,819 bighas (12,01,127 acres) in the preceding year. Out of this 24,15,799 bighas was under khariff crop as against 26,64,688 bighas, 2,73,058 bighas under Rabi crop as against 3,27,738 bighas, and 7,266 bighas under Zaid crop as against 10,393 bighas in the previous year. The decrease in the cropped area was due to famine conditions prevailing in Parganas Nagaur, Didwana, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Merta, Phalodi and Jodhpur and floods in parganas Jalore, Jaswantpura, Bah, Siwana, Sanchore and Pachpadra during the year.

13 The principal Khariff crops sown were Bajra and Jowar, together covering 17,48,417 bighas as against 18,98,820 bighas in the previous year. Of the Rabi crops, wheat was sown in 1,63,758 bighas against 2,09,293 bighas and gram in 26,970 bighas against 46,465 bighas in 1940-41.

14 The total area irrigated was 2,42,340 bighas against 2,17,644 bighas in the year 1940-41. Out of this 2,09,390 bighas was irrigated from wells against 1,71,568 bighas in 1940-41 and 32,950 bighas against, 46,076 bighas from canals and other sources in the districts of Pali, Bahi, Desuri, Sojat, Bilaiya, etc

Irrigation

15 The principal live-stock in khalsa villages as compared with those of the previous year were as under —

Live-stock.

Cattle	1940-41	1941-42
1 Bulls & Bullocks	94,787	90,838
2 Cows	72,274	81,125
3 Camels	16,392	16,079
4 Sheep	6,97,053	6,99,614
5 Goats	1,07,078	3,51,051
6 Young Stock	66,602	75,317

No cattle disease was reported during the year. These figures indicate that after the havoc caused by the famine of 1939-40, there had been a slight improvement in the cattle population during the year. The number of ploughs employed in khalsa villages was 58,800 against 56,763 in the previous year.

16 In view of the persistent slump in prices of grain, the general remission of 3 annas in the rupee in the rent of all Mustaqil lands was continued in all the Paiganas except Sojat, Jetaian, Jalore, Jaswant-pura, Sanchoir, Siwana, Bahi, Desuri, Pali, and Bilaiya where rents were revised. Due to scanty rains in certain areas a sum of Rs 2,72,067 was suspended in Paiganas Nagaur, Didwana, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Meita, Phalodi and Jodhpur, out of the current rental demand.

Revenues

17 The total receipts were Rs 17,55,352 as against Rs 19,65,319 in the previous year.

The rental demand for the year was Rs 5,85,183 on account of aricars and Rs 14,12,097 on account of current dues making a total of Rs 19,97,280 as against Rs 22,29,915 in the previous year. The fall in the current rental demand was due to the fact that a sum of Rs 2,72,067 were suspended in the famine affected paiganas.

The total rental collections amounted to Rs 14,51,555 on a total demand of Rs 19,97,280 giving a percentage of 93.5 on the current demand against 90.5 and 72.7 on the total demand against 74.7 in the previous year.

18 The receipts on account of Kharda, Ghasman and other miscellaneous cesses were as under —

Cesses

Cesses	1940-41	1941-42
	Rs	Rs
1 Kharda	56,430	65,278
2 Ghasman	58,602	57,483
3 Other cesses	34,931	42,824

19 The miscellaneous receipts on account of Patta fees were Rs 53,255 as against Rs 53,428 in the previous year.

Receipts on account of disposal of sites and natural products

The receipts on account of sale of natural products were Rs 18,595 as against Rs 19,596 in the previous year. Other petty receipts amounted to Rs 6,318 as against Rs 4,409 in the previous year.

20 A sum of Rs 3,14,898 including Rs 9,080 advanced as Flood Relief in 1940-41 was outstanding on account of taccavi loans. Rs 9,729 were advanced during the year as ordinary taccavi and Rs 58,847 as taccavi for Sawan cultivation in connection with Grow More Food Campaign in the khalsa and jagu areas.

A sum of Rs 19,734 was collected out of a total outstandings of Rs 3,83,474 during the year, leaving a balance of Rs 3,63,740.

21 The total expenditure during the year was Rs 2,17,131 as against Rs 2,14,760, the percentage cost of the department to the revenue collected being 11.08 as against 10.9 of the previous year. Out of this a sum of Rs 1,85,604 was spent on the pay and travelling allowance of Land Revenue establishment and Rs 55,685 on contingencies-special and ordinary. The increase under this head is due to Rs 30,039 on account of Locust Control having been debited to the Land Revenue budget. The high percentage of expenditure on revenues is due to comparatively poor receipts on account of recoveries suspended in famine affected parganas. The expenditure on account of refund of revenues amounted to Rs 5,541 as against Rs 5,235 in the previous year.

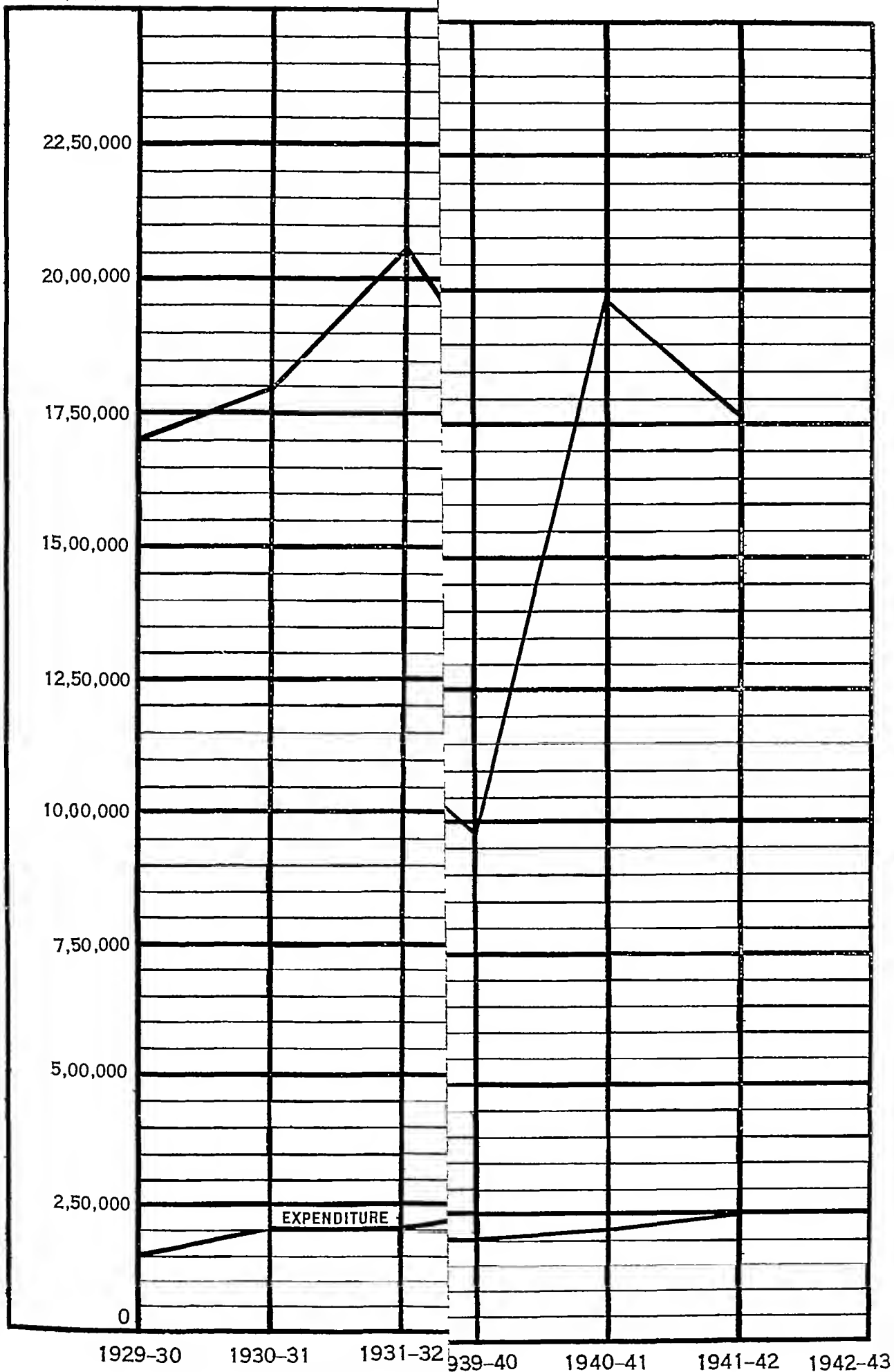
22 The Land Revenue Department continued to control administration of all the Cattle Pounds in the State (excluding Thikanas vested with Judicial powers) maintained under the Marwar Cattle Pound Act. During the year under review there were 304 Pounds against 301 in the previous year, of which 200 were permanent and 104 temporary. Of these, 244 were managed directly by the Land Revenue Department and 60 through other Departments.

The total receipts on account of Cattle Pounds were Rs 18,556 as against Rs 31,404 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the pounds including office establishment was Rs 11,802 against Rs 10,459 in the previous year. The saving from the Cattle Pound receipts are credited to a separate fund available for works of improvement in khalsa villages. The closing balance of savings at the end of the year was Rs 84,652 as against Rs 77,839 in the previous year.

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RUPEES

25,00,000





## 2 Tribute Department

Mehta Jaswant Raj, B A , LL B , continued to be the Superintendent of the Tribute Department throughout the year, under the control of the Revenue Minister

Superintendent & Controlling Authority

2 The total area of the State including retroceded area is 36,120 Sq miles of which nearly 29,000 Sq miles are held in Jagir. These Jagirs are held on various tenures subject to levy of certain cesses. The principal cesses levied are Rekha and Chakri. Rekha is levied at 8 per cent and Chakri at 14 4 per cent of the gross rental value of the estate subject to certain exceptions based either on Sanad or well-established usage. The Jagirdars have to pay Hukamnama or succession fees on each succession. Succession to Jagirs is governed by the Moris-iala rules which means that only a lenial male descendant of the original grantee can succeed. The law of primogeniture applies generally to Patta Jagirs while in Bhomichara and Sansan estates the rule of equal sub-division is generally followed. There are special rules relating to adoptions.

Jagir Estates

3 The principal functions of the Tribute Department are to recover Jagir dues and to investigate cases relating to succession, revision of Government demands, grant of Pattas and renewal of Betalbi Sanads.

Functions

4 The Tribute Department was organised in 1926 with the object of co-ordinating all matters relating to Jagirs under one Department and now performs work which was at one time entrusted to three different departments viz Rekha, Jagir Bakhshi and Hazuri Daftar.

Organisation

During the year under report retention of the Muafi Enquiry Officer and his staff for Muafi enquiry in Pargana Sojat was sanctioned for a further period of one year. As a result of this enquiry about 2500 Bighas of land, which is expected to yield an annual income of Rs 1,000 nearly, has so far been resumed.

5 During the year under report village Nathalkuri, Pargana Sojat was given in exchange to the Thakur of Silari, Pargana Bilara in place of Bhambolai  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pargana Pali.

6 Under the decennial rule of revision, the Chakri demand of 8 Jagirs was revised, resulting in an enhancement of the total Chakri demand of these Jagirs from Rs 1,347 to Rs 1,512.

Revision of Demands.

The Rekha demand of 4 Jagirs was revised resulting in an increase of the Rekha demand from Rs 420 to Rs 480.

7 The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report, as compared with those of the last year —

Disposal of Cases

No	Heads	1940-41	1941-42
1	Succession Hukamnama and Patta Cases	52	193
2	Betalbi	3	18
3	Levy & Revision of Rekha Chakri	22	20
4	Miscellaneous	3	2
5	Bhom and Doli	68	62
6	Hakumat Lag	23	21

8 The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs 8,95,514 as against Rs 9,85,829 of the preceding year as detailed below -

No	Heads	1940-41	1941-42
		Rs	Rs
1	Rekh	3 68 516	3 36 657
2	Chakri	4 81 674	4 81 780
3	Hukamnama	1 31 269	66 938
4	Patta Dastoor & Amal ki Chithi	1 277	5 701
5	Nazar Dastoor	1 589	528
6	Vaccination Fee	214	86
7	Miscellaneous	1 290	3 815
	Total	9,85 829	8,95 514

The appreciable fall in receipts during the year under report was due to fewer estates having been taken under Hukamnama Latai due to failure of rains in the districts of Nagaur, Didwana, Parbatsar, Sambhar, Phalodi, Merta and Jodhpur.

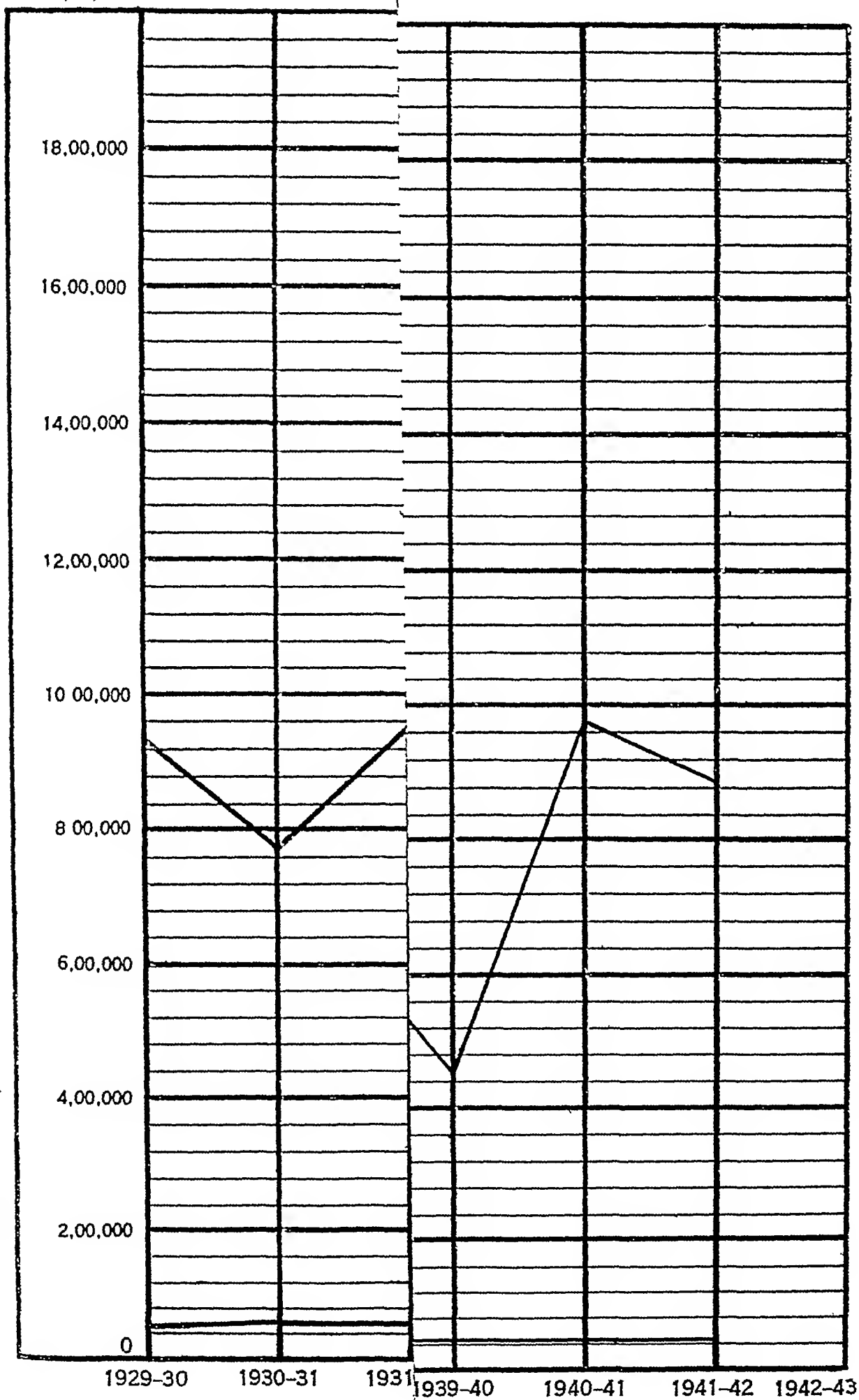
The arrears of the Tribute department outstanding against the Jagirdars at the close of the year amounted to Rs 40,12,294 as against Rs 40,43,344 in the preceding year. In most cases these are a legacy of the past and they have been slowly decreasing.

9 The total expenditure of running the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs 56,700 as against Rs 50,777 in the preceding year. The average cost of collection for the year works out to about 6 3%.

10 At the beginning of the year the number of estates under direct management of the Department pending succession enquiry or for the recovery of Government dues was 93, including small Chaks and Bhom lands. During the year under report 42 more estates including 32 meant for Hukamnama latai were newly attached and 18 were released leaving 117 estates under Zabti at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs 11,299 was realised on account of overhead charges against Rs 17,224 in the previous year. The decrease in these receipts was due to the prevalence of famine conditions in some parts of the State in which the bulk of the attached estates are situated. The total expenditure during the year was Rs 16,265.

RUPEES  
20,00,000







### 3. Stamps and Registration Department.

The Department remained under the charge of Rao Raja Mohan Singh, Superintendent of Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court, under the control of Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Administration

2 The Hakims in the districts, the Tehsildar Sendra, the Naib Hakims Balotra and Blinnmal and the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent Registration and Stamps were invested with the powers of a Sub-Registrar

Organisation and function

The Chief business of the Department and its source of income is the sale of stamps and petition paper and registration of documents both in Sadar and Hakumats, the sale of stamps being conducted through licensed vendors. Some Thikanas are authorised to sell non-Judicial stamps to the Thikana public and enjoy the privilege of registering documents, if both the contracting parties belong to the Thikana and if the monetary value involved does not exceed their pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases. If it exceeds their pecuniary jurisdiction the registration fee is remitted to the Registration Department

3 4,530 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 66,13,604 were registered during the year against 4,132 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 59,57,539 in the last year

Statistics

4 The total receipts during the year were Rs. 4,35,014 (Rs. 4,04,153 for stamps and Rs. 30,861 for registration) and expenditure Rs. 30,309 against Rs. 4,41,117 (Rs. 3,84,723 for Stamps and Rs. 26,394 for Registration) and Rs. 37,415 respectively during the preceding year

Receipts and Expenditure

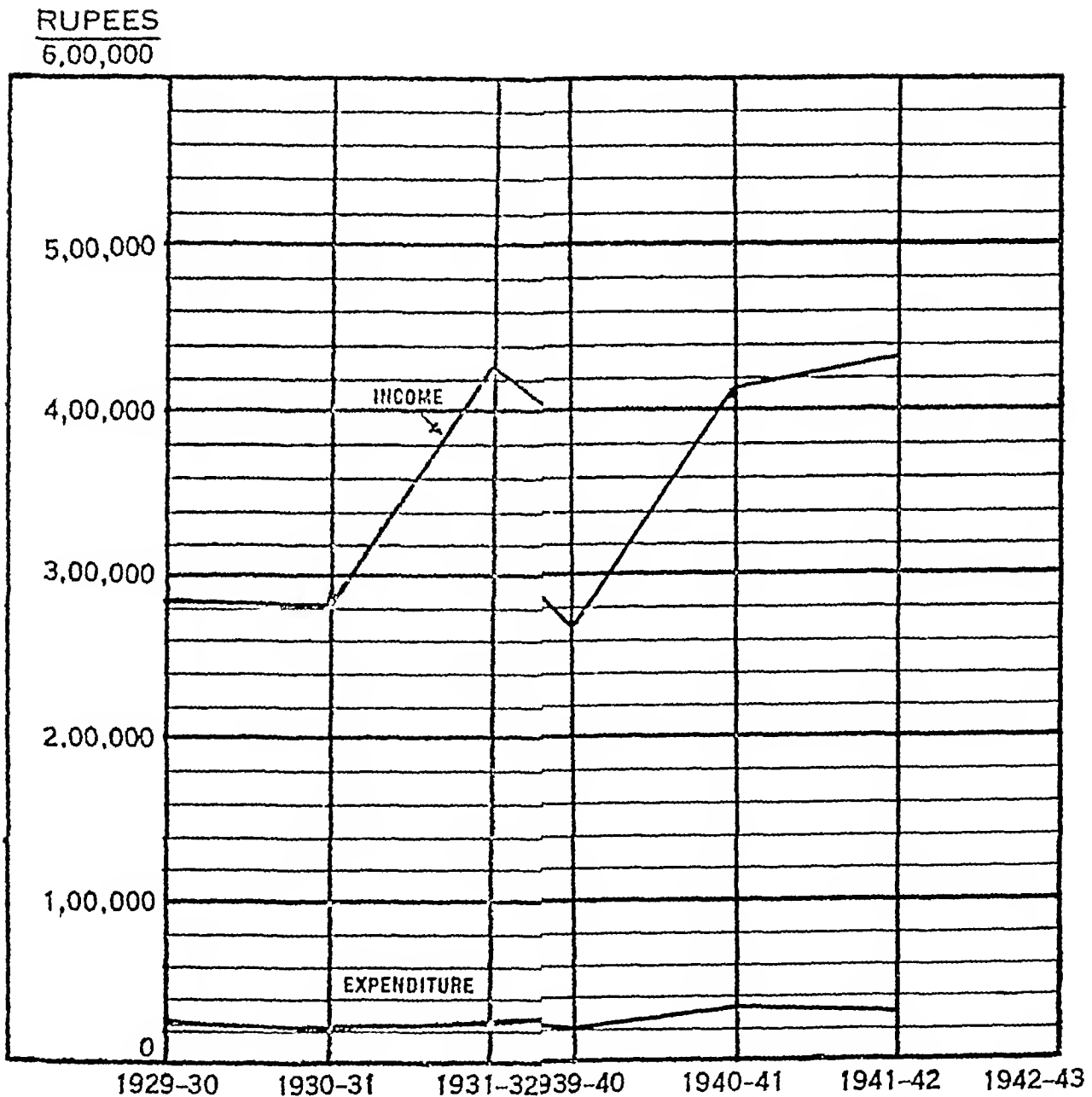
The percentage cost of the Department to the revenue collected was 7

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## 1. Excise and Salt Department.

Munshi Anand Swaroop, B A, was in charge of the department throughout the year under the control of the Revenue Minister Personnel



Institute, Jodhpur Dak Bungalow and Chief Clerk & licenses were also issued to the Chemists and Druggists of Jodhpur city on a nominal fee of Rs 5 each license to possess a limited quantity of foreign liquors and sell them in medical prescriptions only 48 licenses were issued for importation, possession and sale of rectified, and methylated spirits throughout Marwar on payment of the prescribed fee of Rs 5 per license

6 Opium for internal consumption was purchased from Messrs Jhumar Lal Govind Naram of Kotah, at Rs 18 per seer F.O R Central Warehouse Jodhpur of the prescribed specifications 407 licenses for the retail vend of opium were issued to persons of approved character at varying rates of commission including 2 licenses in the Retroceded area The total consumption during the year was 377 maunds 22 seers against 326 maunds 17 seers in the preceding year The increase is evidently due to restrictions imposed during last year over the import and sale of dry lanced poppy heads, juice from which was used by addicts as a substitute for opium

7 48 licenses were issued during the year under report for import and sale of dry lanced poppy heads

8 The Government controls under a license the cultivation of Bhang which is delivered to the wholesale contractor for sale to retail licensees and pass holders Ganja was as usual imported from Sanawad while Charas continued to be received from Hoshiaipuri in the allotted quota uptill July 1942 after which the supplies were totally stopped as entire stocks of Charas in the Punjab had exhausted 71 licenses including 1 in Retroceded area were issued for the retail vend of hemp-drugs The consumption of Bhang, Ganja and Charas had been 361 maunds 25 seers, 43 maunds 36 seers, and 12 maunds 7 seers respectively

9 The earnings of the Excise department amounted to Rs 12,01,304 including Rs 10,632 for the Retroceded area against Rs 10,48,124 in the preceding year

10 The number of cases investigated by the department was 186 against 194 in the preceding year Of these 142 were disposed of e g 57 relating to illicit distillations and smuggling were tried by the Criminal Courts and 85 of technical nature were disposed of departmentally, leaving a balance of 44 at the end of the year

## II SALT

11 The fresh triennium contract for the disposal of duty-free salt commencing from 1st October 1941 was given to Seth Tulsidasji on payment of Rs 45,000 per annum as license fee for the monopoly During the year under report the entire allotment of 2,75,000 maunds duty-free salt was removed from various leased sources and this quantity having been found inadequate for local consumption, arrangement was made to deliver to the contractor 28,000 maunds salt on payment of duty and price to the British Government Salt Department The contractor maintained 88 depots for the sale of salt at wholesale and retail rates fixed for each depot

12 Licenses for the manufacture of pucca khara and saltpetre were as usual put to auction and given to the highest bidders

13 Receipts on account of duty, royalty *etc* were as under —

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42
Duty	4 34,000	4 35 281
Royalty	3 88 740	4 32 960
Khara	3 274	4 453
Saltpetre	3 018	2,517
Contract fee	34 876	45 550
Miscellaneous	430	457
Total	8 04 410	9 21 227

14. 5 cases of breach of salt Rules were instituted and disposed of during the year under report Cases,

15 As it was noticed that a good deal of illicit distillation was done in Parbatsai district, a new circle with headquarters at Parbatsai was created with the following staff as an experimental measure for one year with effect from the commencement of the year under report — Staff

One Inspector grade 50-2-60

Two Escort sowars at Rs 20 p m. each

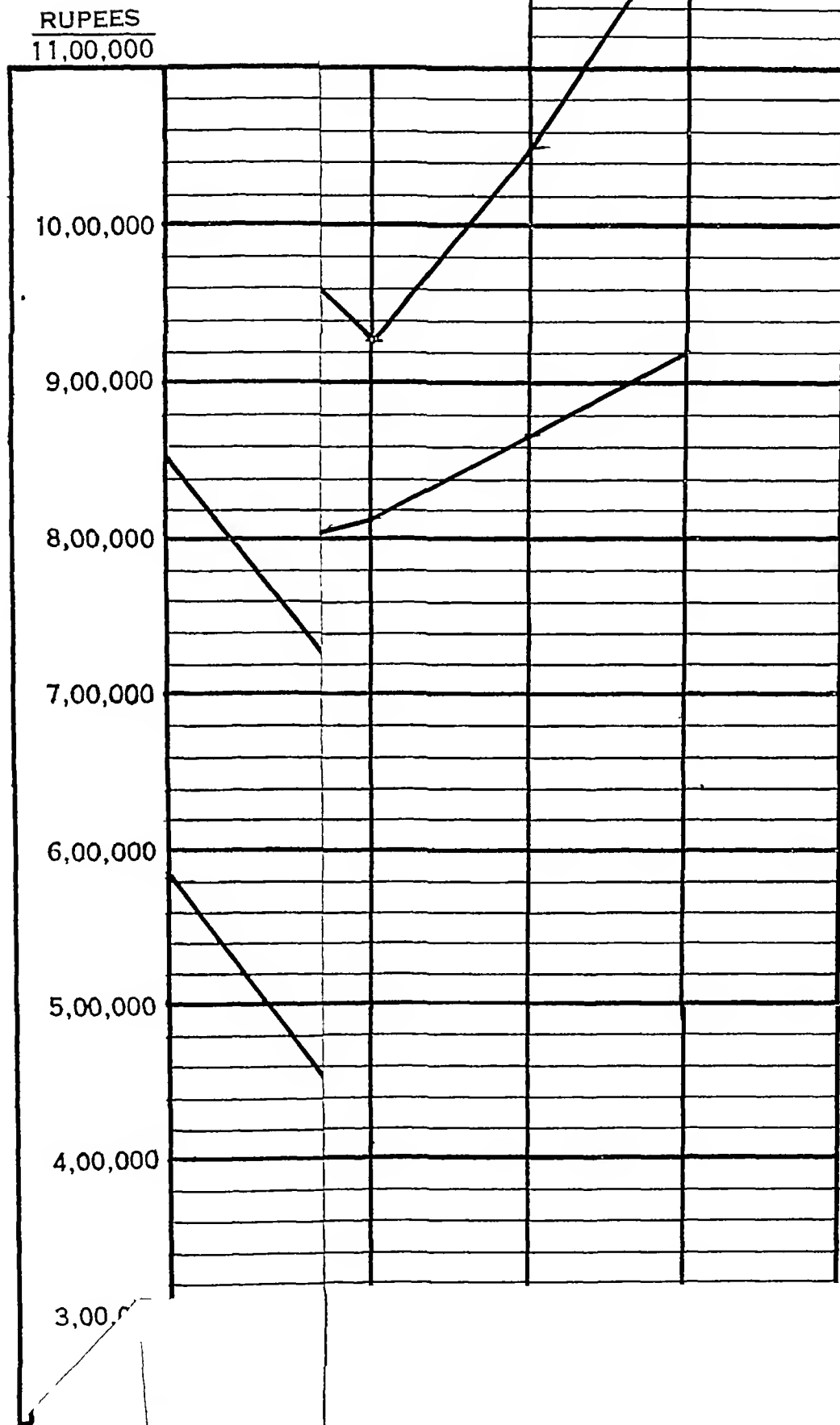
Three Chowki sowars at Rs 20 p m. each

The results achieved in suppressing the crime having been found satisfactory, the above mentioned staff was made permanent with effect from 1st October 1912 and two more escort sowars were sanctioned at Rs 20 p m each

16 The total expenditure of the department including Retroceded area was Rs 1,32,015 against Rs 1,19,808 in the preceding year—the percentage cost to the revenue collected being 62 Percentage cost.

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for a period of 12 months and special rules governing such goods were framed





## 5 Customs Department

Munshi Bhawan Sahai, B A , LL B , held charge of the Department during the year under the control of Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Administration.

2 The appointment of patrolling parties and two travelling inspectors on the B B & C I Railway line running in Marwar was sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months to check the illicit export of grain and fodder as also to watch the import and export of prohibited goods and this has been further extended by six months in view of the satisfactory results of these arrangements

Administrative changes

3 The following important changes were made in the Customs Act and Tariff during the year under review —

Tariff Changes

- (1) A new Section as 86 (a) was embodied in the Customs Act of 1938 prohibiting the demand of Khali Chitties for timber and other Forest produce when taken to the place of destination in Marwar under a permit of the Forest Department
- (2) Customs import duty on cocoanut and groundnut oils was reduced to Rs 1/4/- per maund
- (3) Scientific and chemical articles including thermometers for recognised educational institutions were made free under a certificate from the Director of Education
- (4) A protective duty of Rs 12 per bulk gallon in case of Indian made foreign spirit and liquor and Rs 6 per bulk gallon on Sherry, Madras, Portwine light and sparkling wines and Rs 3 per bulk gallon in case of Beers and Ciders was imposed in addition to the present customs import duty of Rs 25%, 12½% and 6¼% respectively
- (5) Section 130 (1) of the Marwar Customs Act of 1938 was amended with a view to check the illicit export or import of prohibited goods and it was decided to prosecute offenders in the Judicial Courts in deserving cases
- (6) The issue of Khali Chitties for import of dutiable articles sent out of Marwar for sale was stopped
- (7) The export of food grains, ghee and fodder to Sambhar Shamlat Area was allowed free of duty under special circumstances
- (8) The import of butter from the recognised Dairies viz Dayal Bagh Dairy Agra, State Dairy Ahmedabad, Polson Dairy Bombay and the Lord Butler Dairy Ahmedabad was allowed free of duty
- (9) Movement of grains and oils in Marwar was controlled by the issue of Khali Chitti for grains and oils weighing more than 20 seers and 5 seers respectively and Sections 7 and 15 of Appendix F were accordingly amended
- (10) Goods brought by people of Marwar for safe custody were allowed to be imported on deposits or securities temporarily for a period of 12 months and special rules governing such goods were framed

4 Prohibition of the export of the following commodities was imposed by the Government —

Black, Grey and mixed coloured wool, all kinds of manure and bones, all kinds of grain and grain products, Kerosene oils, all kinds of sugar, Kua, Karang, Kulat (Bengal gram), Bhuiet, Mandwa, Chowala, parched, fried, roasted or boiled grain, sugar candy and sugar products such as Batasha, Olat, Kund, etc and rice

5 The following were exempted from payment of customs duty as a special case —

- (1) Goods imported for personal use by the officers of the R A F attached to No 2 Elementary Flying Training School, Jodhpur, till the duration of the War
- (2) Goods imported by the residents of Marwar returning from Calcutta, Madras etc through fear of aerial attacks
- (3) Goods brought by the Hindu refugees coming from Sindh and meant for their personal use

6 The income for the year under report amounted to Rs 30,07,144 as compared with Rs 31,39,618 of the last year, thus showing a decrease of Rs 1,32,474. If the receipts of the year under report are compared with the average income of the last 5 years it shows an increase of Rs 4,06,327

The figures of income under the three principal sub-heads as compared with those of last year are as under —

	1940-41	1941-42
	Rs	Rs
(a) Import	26 30 173	25 17,634
(b) Export	4 60 811	4 06 523
(c) Fines and penalties	42 634	82 937

The decrease under imports and exports was due to the following reasons —

- (1) Prohibition of import of ghee and all kinds of oils with a view to improve the quality of pure ghee. The average import duty on these commodities amounted to Rs 1,50,794
- (2) Prohibition of the export of grain and fodder with a view to control their prices in the State

The increase under Fines and Penalties was due to the following reasons —

- (1) Detection of a large number of cases of illicit import of vegetable ghee which were enquired into and recoveries effected
- (2) Detection of a number of cases of illicit export of gram by the Patrol Parties
- (3) Prompt recovery

The expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 3,23,794 against Rs 3,30,409 of the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that with the decrease of income there has been a decrease in the cost of collection paid to the Jodhpur Railway which is paid on a percentage basis as also a proportionate decrease in the rebate amount.

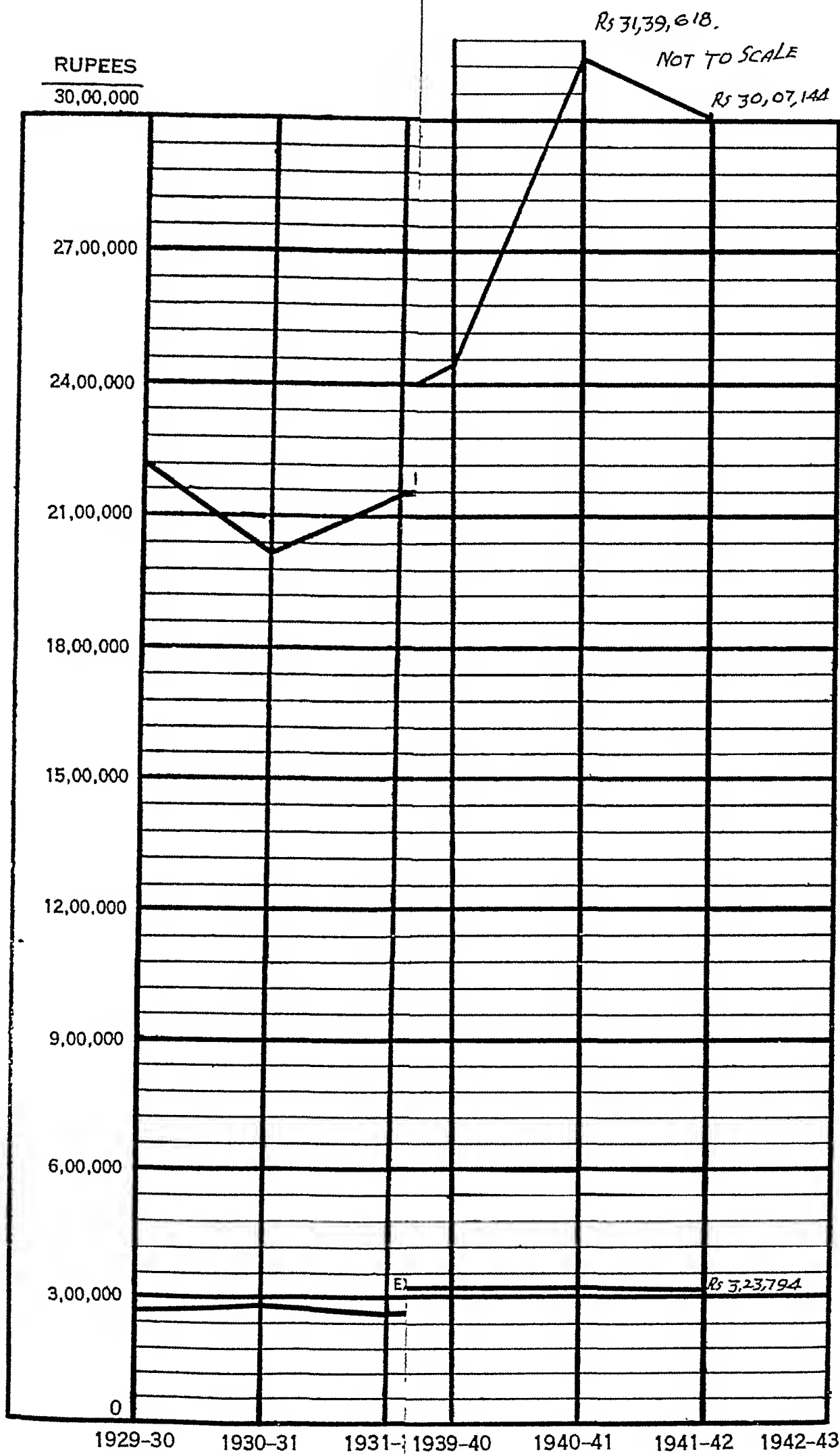
The expenditure of the Department as compared with the revenue receipts comes to about 10.7 per cent.

The number of offences reported during the year was 452 as against 266 in the last year and 180 cases were pending from the last year. Of the total number of 632 cases, 331 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 301 cases.

Offences

— — — —







## 6 Mines and Industries Department.

Mr Ram Dayal Mathur continued to hold charge of the Department as Superintendent throughout the year under the control of the Public Works Minister

Administration

Mr Gopal Mal Mehta B Sc (Mining) was promoted to the permanent post of Geologist in grade of Rs 150-10-250

2 The total expenditure (excluding working cost of Wolfram which was Rs 1,86,952) amounted to Rs 18,205 against Rs 17,035 in the preceding year. The percentage of the expenditure to the revenue collected comes to 6.83 as against 7 in the preceding year. The attached graph shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure for the last ten years. The revenue during the year (taking into account only the net receipts of wolfram) was Rs 2,66,470 as against Rs 2,40,177 in the previous year.

Receipt and Expenditure

3 *Recoveries*—The opening balance of arrears on October 1, 1941 was Rs 14,221 and the demands during the year under report on account of contract money, quarry rent and kiln fees amounted to Rs 66,173 thus making a total of Rs 80,394. Out of this sum Rs 11,238 were recovered against the arrears and Rs 48,308 against the demands for the year and Rs 244 were written off. Thus a balance of Rs 20,604 was left at the close of the year.

4 A brief account of the working of various minerals is given below —

Minerals

*Fuller's earth*—The export of Fuller's earth during the year under report was 1,861 tons as against 1,850 tons in the previous year and the revenue from this source was Rs 20,739 against Rs 17,863 in the preceding year.

*Gypsum*—The total output during the year under report from Bhadwasi Kavas was 27,906 tons as against 15,500 tons in the preceding year.

*Lime and Lime-stone*—The income derived from this source was Rs 80,599 as against Rs 78,753 in the preceding year. The total export of lime-stone kahi and kachra from Gotan, Makrana and Mundwa was 40,745 tons.

*Marble*—The export of marble from Makrana was 13,187 tons against 10,147 tons in the preceding year and revenue derived from royalty was Rs 63,538 against Rs 46,842 in the preceding year. The number of leased out quarries was 200 against 198 in the preceding year.

*Building stone*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs 73,284 as against Rs 66,663 in the preceding year.

*Wolfram*—The wolfram mines at Rewat Hills near Degana were worked departmentally. The services of Mr L. A. Crozier, Mining Engineer were engaged in May 1942. The stock of wolfram concentrate in hand on 1st October 1941 was 44.62 tons and the quantity produced during the year under report was 82.72 tons making a total of 127.34 tons. Out of this 90.15 tons of wolfram concentrate was sold leaving a balance of 37.19 at the close of the year. The total expenditure on wolfram working during the year was Rs 1,86,952 which works out to Rs 2,260 per ton. The amount received on account of sale of wolfram was Rs 2,04,024 and the sale proceeds of 20 tons had to be received at the close of the year.



*Other Minerals* —The output of Mica was 130 mds 185 tons of Bentonite was exported as against 200 tons in the preceding year

No new deposit of any mineral could be prospected or searched

5 As usual the locally manufactured articles of lacquer, ivory, etc were purchased and sold departmentally on commission basis

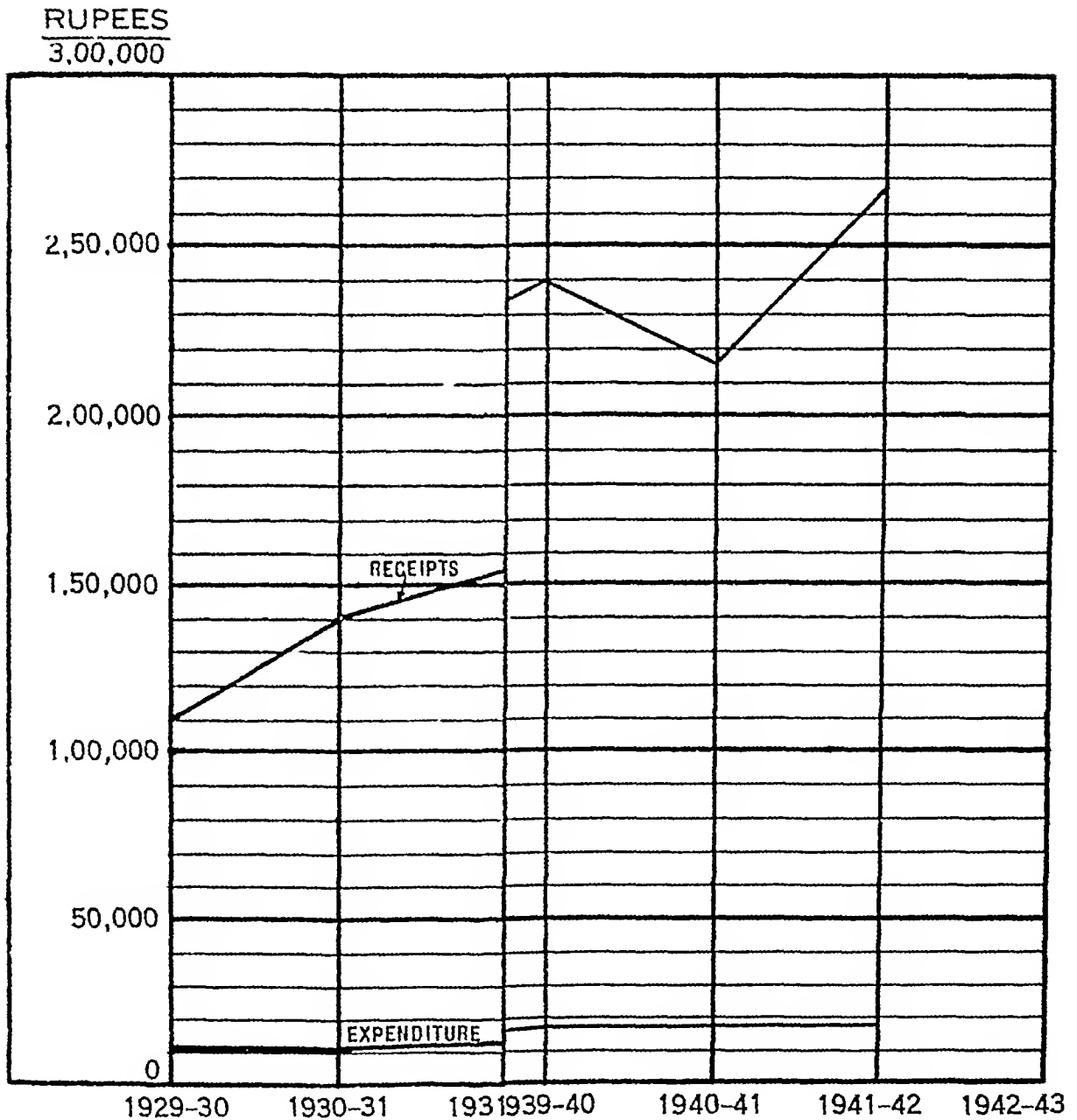
The number of cotton ginning factories remained the same as in the previous year i e 48

The Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills at Pali worked satisfactorily

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## 7 Forests and Shikarkhana Department.

Mr Sugan Chand Kothari B A , P F S , held charge of the Department of Forests and Arboriculture upto May 1942 when the Shikarkhana Department, which was so far included in the Civil List, was



repairs to range offices Chowries etc. were done at a total cost of Rs 1 418 during the year against Rs 1,189 in the previous year

7 The Jagir Forests managed by the Department on behalf of the Jagirdars yielded Rs 10,710 against Rs 9 319 in the last year. The expenditure on supervision and management of these forests came to Rs 4 337 against Rs 4,045 last year

Jagir Forests

*Other Minerals* —The output of Mica was 130 mds 185 tons of Bentonite was exported as against 200 tons in the preceding year

No new deposit of any mineral could be prospected or searched

## 7 Forests and Shikarkhana Department.

Mr. Sungan Chand Kothari B A , P F S , held charge of the Department of Forests and Arboriculture upto May 1942 when the Shikarkhana Department, which was so far included in the Civil List, was amalgamated with the Forest and Arboriculture Department with a view to effect economy and better management and was placed under Thakur Karan Singh as Nigrani Officer. It was further decided that both these departments be reorganised and His Highness was pleased to contribute a suitable amount for the maintenance of the Shikarkhana from privy purse Mr. Bhai Charan Dass was appointed as Superintendent Forests and Shikarkhana in July 1942 vice Mr Sungan Chand Kothari appointed as Economic Development Officer The Department remained under the control of Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja Salub Bahadur throughout the year

2 Forests in Marwar occupy nearly 457 square miles (including the Retroceded area forest 22.95 Sq miles) and are situated for the most part on the Western slopes of the Aravalli Hills in the Districts of Bahi, Desuri, Sojat, Jetaran, Parbatsai, Siwana, Jalore and Jaswantpura The Department was organised in 1888 when large forest areas were held in Jagir The bulk was acquired either by the grant of cash compensation or by exchange Such Jagir Forest areas, as were not acquired, are managed by the Forest Department, the proceeds, less management charges, in most cases being given to the Jagirdars concerned

Historical Survey

The principal forest products are petty timber, fuel, grass, bamboos, honey, wax and certain tubers Anwal (*Cassia auriculata*) whose bark yields useful tanning material is controlled by the Department whether found inside or outside the forests and is exploited by contract system and large quantities are exported to the principal markets of India

3 Existing forest boundary pillars were repaired and white-washed at a total cost of Rs 80 against Rs 129 in the last year No new pillars were erected

Demarcation.

4 The Forests are chiefly worked under the Coppice with standard systems with a 40 years rotation The coupes are leased out to contractors who manufacture and export charcoal to foreign markets such as Ajmer and Ahmedabad During the year under report 20 coupes having an area of 2885 acres were leased out to the contractors for Rs 54,854 against 20 coupes with an area of 2,850 acres for Rs 56,483 in the preceding year The average price per acre realised came to Rs 19 against Rs 19-13-0 in the last year

Exploitation.

5 The number of forest offences investigated and disposed of during the year was 804 as against 1,007 last year Of these, only one case was challaned to the Court and conviction was obtained in it, while the rest were departmentally compounded The amount of compensation realised during the year under report amounted to Rs 3,540 as against Rs 4 137 last year

Offences.

The cases of incendiarism this year were 11 and about 1,493 acres of Forests as against 60 of the last year were damaged

6 Repairs to range offices, Chowkies etc were done at a total cost of Rs 1,418 during the year against Rs 1,189 in the previous year

Roads & Buildings.

7 The Jagir Forests managed by the Department on behalf of the Jagirdars yielded Rs 10,710 against Rs 9,319 in the last year The expenditure on supervision and management of these forests came to Rs 4,337 against Rs 4,045 last year

Jagir Forests

The total cash realisation during the year amounted to Rs 1,69,952 against Rs 1,53,998 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs 86,241 against Rs 72,975 in the previous year

The percentage cost of the Department to Revenue collected came to 50.74. A slight increase in the percentage of expenditure is due to the fact that a sum of Rs 10,709 held in deposit could not be credited before the close of the year under report

The graph appended shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past 10 years

The increase in revenue is the result of better prices of coupes and greater exploitation of forests departmentally. There is also a marked rise in revenue from grass and grazing against the last year's figures

Almost all the agriculturists living in the villages adjoining the forests are Right-holders and receive forest produce free or at reduced rates, so the cash realisations do not correctly show the capacity of the forest for revenue production

The arboriculture operations which are mainly confined to the environ roads of the City of Jodhpur form one of the important activities of the Department. The departmental nurseries at Oogamji's Bungalow and at Colonel Lock's well were maintained as usual. 37,810 plants were issued this year against 19,402 plants last year

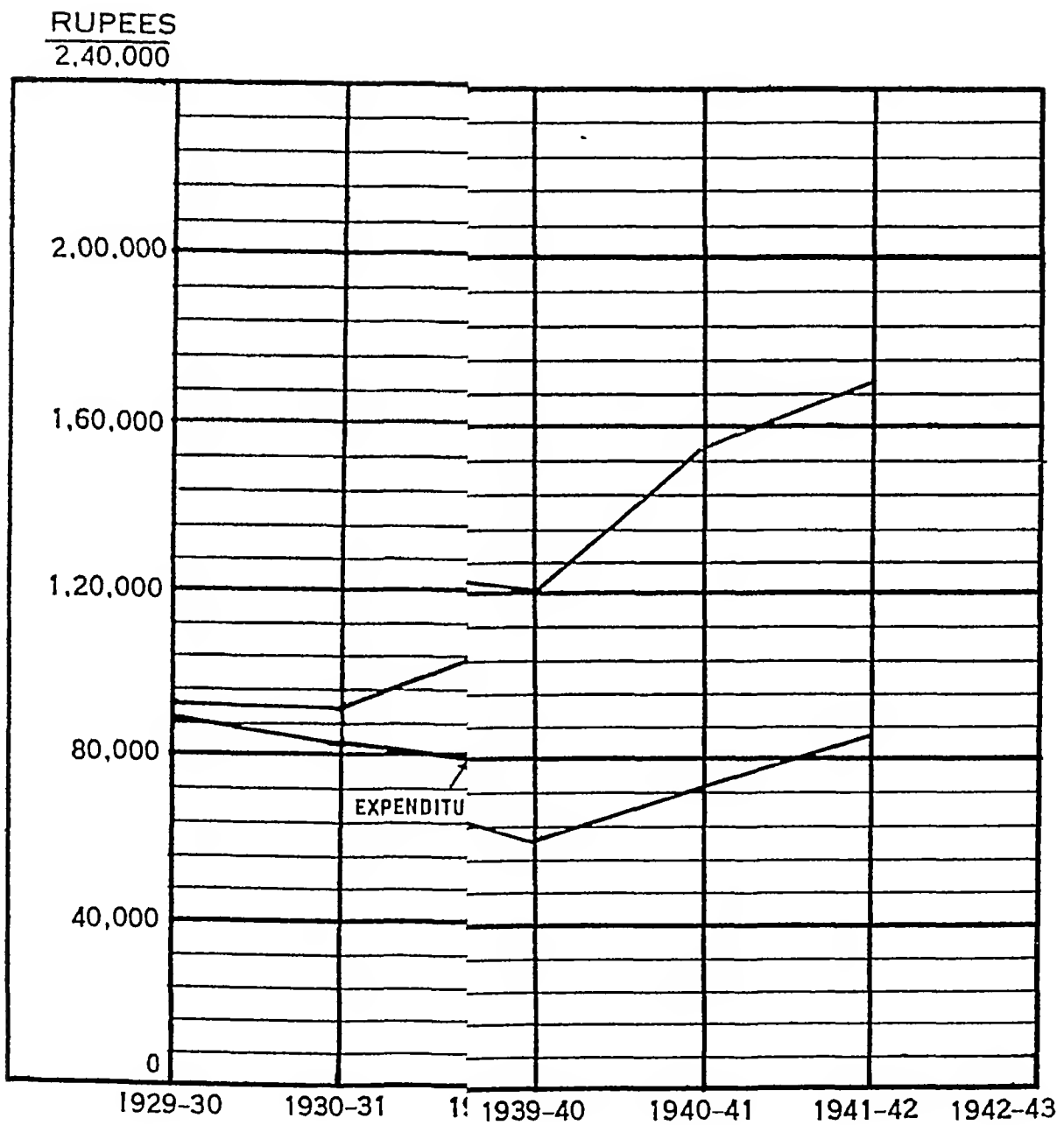
At the close of the year there remained 54,454 plants in stock against 52,155 plants last year

The expenditure under this head came to Rs 39,137 against Rs 42,657 in the preceding year

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## CHAPTER IV

## PUBLIC UTILITY DEPARTMENTS



dham Hospital as against 177 in 1940-41

6 One outdoor dispensary in charge of a graduate was opened as a temporary measure for Jodhpur Aerodrome and No 2 Elementary Flying Training School with effect from the 9th January 1942 and it continued to function upto 9th September, 1942 when the R A F made their own arrangements

General

The total cash realisation during the year amounted to Rs 1,69,952 against Rs 1,53,998 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs 86,241 against Rs 72,975 in the previous year

The percentage cost of the Department to Revenue collected

## CHAPTER IV

## PUBLIC UTILITY DEPARTMENTS

## 1 Medical Departments

*A Medical Department under the Principal Medical Officer*

Mr J N. Madan FRCS (England) continued to hold the officiating charge of the Principal Medical Officer throughout the year during the absence of Mr E W Hayward who is on active service. Dr C M Sharma held charge of the Windham Hospital as the Acting Medical Officer during the whole year. The Department was under the control of the Councillor to His Highness 39 Hospitals and dispensaries and 3 aid-posts remained open during the year in addition to the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital and the Lepet Asylum. The aid post at Sondra which was sanctioned last year was opened this year on June 27th 1942. Three temporary travelling dispensaries which were opened in September 1941 due to unprecedented floods in certain districts of Marwar were discontinued in January 1942 but the period of one travelling dispensary for the Ned villages in Pargana Sanchoke was extended to December, 1942. A temporary dispensary for Rewat Hill Works at Degana was started in March 1942 and was placed in charge of a compounder under the supervision of the Sub Assistant Surgeon attached to the Jodhpur Railway Dispensary at Merta Road.

Medical Officer &amp; Institutions

2 The actual figures of attendance during the year as compared with the preceding year were as under —

Medical Relief

## (a) All Hospitals, Dispensaries and Aid posts

Y I A R	No of new patients		Daily average		Operations
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	
1939-40	9 052	10 16 706	500 71	7070 89	55 160
1940-41	10 837	9 73 677	493 43	6954 30	50 018
1941-42	11 263	9 61 716	527 30	6959 60	50 713

## (b) Windham Hospital

1939-40	4 708	1 86 911	284 53	1308 16	14 427
1940-41	4 069	1 85 972	278 88	1372 56	15 955
1941-42	5 350	1 86 781	289 45	1393 57	16 247

3 All hospitals, dispensaries and aid-posts were inspected once by the Principal Medical Officer who also performed 1,092 operations during the tour.

Inspections

4 Of the 2 State nominated students under training one came out successful in October 1941 and the other in June 1942.

Training of Sub Assistant Surgeons

5 287 cases of bites by rabid animals were treated at the Windham Hospital as against 177 in 1940-41.

Anti-Rabic treatment

6 One outdoor dispensary in charge of a graduate was opened as a temporary measure for Jodhpur Aerodrome and No 2 Elementary Flying Training School with effect from the 9th January 1942 and it continued to function upto 9th September, 1942 when the R A F made their own arrangements.

General



The aid-post at Kuchera is expected to be started very shortly  
One aid-post at Makrana is under construction

Seth Sensmal Deepchand of Sadri donated a sum of Rs 40,000 for the construction of a female dispensary at Sadri. Its foundation stone laying ceremony was performed by Shri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib on the 21st August, 1942. The dispensary will be called "Maharani Shri Bhatiyani Female Hospital"

A Blood Bank has been started in the Windham Hospital

Six posts of midwives have been sanctioned for the dispensaries at Jalore, Bah, Pali, Nagaur, Didwana and Sojat during the year. These midwives will also help in training local daies in these towns under the guidance of a Health visitor appointed under the Director of Public Health

*B The Umaid Hospital and Jaswant Female Dispensary.*

7. Mrs L. Tarleton worked as Medical Superintendent throughout the year

Two new posts, one of Sub-Assistant-Surgeon and the other of an attendant for the Girls Schools in Marwar were sanctioned during the year

8. The work done in the Umaid Hospital and the Jaswant Female Dispensary during the year as compared with that of the previous year was as follows —

*(a) Umaid Hospital for Women and Children*

No of patients.	1940-41	1941-42
1 In-door	3,164	3,227
2 Out-door ..	36,103	31,808

*Operations*

3. Major	2,845	2,807
4 Minor	1,963	1,874
5 Labour Cases	566	631

*Daily Average*

6 In-patients	182 91	181 47
7 Out-patients	315 60	304 80

*(b) Jaswant Female Dispensary*

No of patients	1940-41	1941-42
1 Out-door .	13,286	14,266

*Operations.*

2 Minor	235	225
3 Labour Cases .	5	1

*Daily Average*

122 88 129 48

9 Dr. Shanti Bai S Rao attended a course for the Diploma at the All India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta General

Dr M. Tason passed her Degree of Tropical Medicine Examination at Calcutta at her own expenses

10 The receipts of the department amounted to Rs 4,380 while the expenditure was Rs 1,83,477 against Rs 4,147 and Rs 1,74,909 respectively in the preceding year Receipts & Expenditure.

### *C Public Health Department*

11 Dr L D Sarronwala, M B B S , D P H held charge as Acting Director of Public Health and Dr Satya Deo Arya D P H (Eng ) as Assistant Director of Public Health throughout the year The former also performed the duties of the Health Officer of the Jodhpur Municipality The Department was under the control of the Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Charge

12 There were good rains in almost all the districts which resulted in a wide-spread epidemic of malaria Meteorology

13 Since 1937 efforts have been made to improve the collection of figures in Jodhpur City but without a proper Births and Deaths Registration Act in force, they cannot be said to be accurate The results are encouraging and as compared with previous records, the births recorded show a marked increase as has been proved by the Census figures of 1941, namely that the population is on the increase Vital Statistics.

There was no out-break of any epidemic disease in Jodhpur City during the year There was a limited spread of mumps amongst the boys of Chopasni School No case of plague or cholera was reported

The following are the summarised figures for the year —

Census population of Jodhpur City for 1941	1 31,123
Total births from 1st Oct , 41 to 30th Sept , 42	2,851
Total deaths from 1st Oct , 41 to 30th Sept , 42	2,067
Deaths under one year	533
Birth rate per mille of population	21 7
Death rate per mille of population	15 8
Infantile mortality per 1000 live births	191 4
Percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths	22 59

The detailed figures per month and deaths etc are given in Table 1 to 4

Previously no figures had ever been obtained from the districts and as an experimental measure from 1938 vaccinators were sent out during the non-working season to collect what information they could They obtained large number of figures and then tabulation gives a rough idea of what is happening in the districts During the year 3 300 villages were visited by the vaccinators for this purpose and the following are the summarised figures —

Approximate Census population of 3300 villages according to 1941 Census	18 60,000
Total births recorded for the year on one day	54 248
Total deaths recorded for the year on one day	22 614
Deaths under one year	4,638
Birth rate per mille of this population	30 1
Death rate per mille of this population	12 6
Infantile mortality per 1000 births as recorded	86 5

A tabulated statement as to the causes of deaths recorded is given in table 5

14 (a) *Small pox*—During the year under report there was no big epidemic of small-pox and very few people died of it

(b) No case of *Cholera* was reported from Jodhpur City. An outbreak of cholera in Parbatsar town was reported on 7th August 1942 and was found to have been imported by some people returning from Kishengarh side. Preventive measures were immediately taken with the result that the infection remained confined to the locality where it originated. In all 31 cases were reported of which 13 proved fatal.

The residents of Parbatsar and the people who had come to join the Tejaji-ka-fair, which was cancelled, were inoculated. A suspected case of cholera from Merta City town was also reported but it was thought to be a case of some sort of blood trouble. However 630 cholera inoculations were given and no further case occurred.

A big contingent of labour was sent from Jodhpur to Assam and 1,740 men were inoculated and thus protected against cholera.

(c) Plague did not occur anywhere in the State during the year.

(d) Typhoid and Dysentery, as shown in Table No 4 caused 288 deaths in Jodhpur city alone. Some figures were collected from the districts also and they show 3,998 deaths from these causes.

15 Vaccination figures are now compiled for the calendar year instead of for the financial year as desired by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. This year's actual figures are as given below and there is bound to be a difference in the number of vaccinations as compared with previous figures which were compiled for different working periods —

Year	Primary vaccinations done	Revaccinations done	Total	Percentage of successful Primary vaccinations
1st April to 31st March.				
1938-39	83 192	61 701	1,44 893	98 07
1939-40	73 729	1,38,827	2,12 556	90.2
1940-41	70,469	1,41 284	2,11,753	96 68
Calendar 1941	72 276	67,583	1 39 419	91 78

The Inspection results for the years are as follows —

Inspectors	Total No seen	Percentage of inspection to total of vaccination	Percentage of successful vaccinations
Director and Assistant Director of Public Health	8 409	6 1	89 8
A.S.V. & Inspectors	24 359	15 7	86 1

It is estimated that probably 85% of the population has now been protected by primary vaccination which is compulsory.

16 Anti-malaria work was regularly carried out throughout the year in the city of Jodhpur and the towns of Merta City and Pal and at Sardar Samand. No new types of mosquitoes were found than those of the past years.

At Merta City in addition to anti-malaria measures the main pits and low areas which generally held water were drained and this year mosquito breeding was much less than in previous years

With a view to deal with heavy infection of Malaria in low lying areas in Sanahore one touring dispensary was maintained there throughout the year This year also there were heavy rains in many districts and many places reported severe malaria In spite of difficulties in the availability of quinine, arrangements were immediately made for supply of necessary medicines to the sick Health Inspectors and special compounders were deputed for this work.

17 Although the figures in Table 4 show only few deaths from tuberculosis in Jodhpur city, it is feared that this is a gross understatement and that many of those recorded as due to fever and other causes are really due to this disease There is every justification for believing the local idea that this disease is on the increase. Tuberculosis.

Facilities for treatment of a limited number of tuberculosis cases exist in the two big hospitals in Jodhpur city and more accommodation for such convalescent cases is being arranged through the help of the Jodhpur State Tuberculosis Association A Tuberculosis clinic under the auspices of the Jodhpur State Tuberculosis Association is under consideration and is expected to be started very soon.

Government employees suffering from tuberculosis or other diseases requiring prolonged treatment are now given leave upto one year with full pay, on the recommendation of the medical authorities. This concession will go a long way in helping the sufferers from tuberculosis etc to undergo a timely and prolonged treatment and get recovered

18 Sanitary arrangements though of a primitive type were made at the three big cattle fairs Lectures were also given on health and hygiene Fairs

This year sanitary arrangements made at the Ramdeora Fair were further improved The number of lepers attending the fair is always high Special arrangements are always made in Jodhpur city when these people camp on their way This year because of the restrictions on travelling by train the Ramdeora Fair was not so full as in the previous year

The Parbatsar Cattle Fair had to be stopped because of outbreak of cholera at Parbatsar

19 Great stress was laid on propaganda for better and healthier living in the rural area and 58 Cinema and 200 Magic Lantern lectures were given to rural audiences during the year Leaflets and hand-bills on better and healthier living were also distributed Propaganda.

During this year District Health Exhibitions were arranged at Didwana, Barmer and Ladnun At all these places the towns were thoroughly cleaned through the efforts of the public People were encouraged to compete for healthy babies, clean houses and clean Mohallas All these exhibitions were successful The other nation building departments co-operated at these exhibitions

To create a spirit of competition and to encourage mothers to properly look after their children, prizes (towels and soaps) were given to healthier babies at Sadri, Bahi, Ghanerao Nadol and other villages

20 There was a general complaint that much ghee of bad quality was being sold in the State. To improve this quality of ghee supply in Marwar as also to help the Ghee producers import of all sorts of edible vegetable oils refined and unrefined except Til and Sarsoon oils was totally stopped with effect from the 1st October 1941. Imports of all sorts of ghee except Agmark ghee was also totally prohibited. Export of ghee was also stopped. Dealers in these oils were ordered to declare their stocks and get license for sale, and from the 15th December 1941 the existing stocks were allowed to be sold only under license and the maximum period allowed to clear their stocks under license was six months. From the 15th June 1942 no one was allowed to sell any edible vegetable oil except Til and Sarsoon oil.

On the other side samples were taken from dealers in ghee and from Halwais and anyone found selling or using adulterated ghee was prosecuted under the law. The working of the Marwar Pure Food Act has definitely improved the quality of ghee and ghee product in Marwar.

(i) During the year 358 samples of ghee taken under the Marwar Pure Food Act were analysed and of these 66 samples were found to be of adulterated ghee and 289 of good ghee as against 337 samples of bad ghee out of 354 samples examined last year.

(ii) Out of 150 samples of ghee caught at import places by the Customs Department 102 were of bad or adulterated ghee.

(iii) 11 samples of milk were received from Windham Hospital and all were found good. Out of 5 samples of butter received from Windham Hospital, 4 were good and one bad.

(iv) 38 samples of melts from ghee grading stations were received. 32 of these passed the Marwar Pure Food Act standard and were given local seals and 6 melts were given Agmark seals.

More samples of these melts should have got Agmark seals but the All India ghee grading standards do not seem to fit in with the analysis figures of Marwar ghee and the question is under consideration. For this purpose 17 Central samples of ghee were analysed and report sent to Central Government authorities for further investigation and consideration.

(v) There was some complaint in August 1942 that adulterated and skimmed milk was being sold in Jodhpur City. Samples of Milk under Marwar Pure Food Act were taken and of 13 samples 6 were declared to be of milk below standard.

Two private dairies sold skimmed milk in the market through local Ganchies as good milk. As these dairies had no license, they were closed.

Of the cases prosecuted under Marwar Pure Food Act 46 were compounded and the rest are pending in Courts.

21 Though correct figures are not available, it is known that many children died before they completed their first year.

Anti-natal clinics have been working at the two main hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the Lady Chelmsford League in Jodhpur City.

An experimental scheme for training dais in districts has been sanctioned by the Government and will be put into action as soon as the staff is available.

Table No. 1  
*Births & Deaths*

Year	Total Births	Birth rate per mile	Total Deaths	Death rate per mile	Difference between death and birth rate
1932-33	931	9.82	2,007	22.13	-12.31
1933-34	1,320	13.93	3,203	34.75	-20.82
1934-35	1,482	14.64	2,505	26.44	-11.80
1935-36	1,287	13.68	2,378	25.08	-11.50
1936-37	1,302	13.74	2,152	22.71	-8.97
1937-38	2,009	30.70	2,035	21.48	+9.22
1938-39	2,572	30.30	2,160	22.80	+7.50
1939-40	2,018	31.80	2,883	30.40	+1.40
1940-41	2,710	21.41	2,243	17.72	+3.69
1941-42	2,851	21.70	2,067	15.80	-5.90

Table No. 2  
*Statement of Births in Jodhpur from 1-10-41 to 30-9-42.*

Months	Males	Females	Still Births	Total
October 1941	165	122	8	295
November 1941	172	150	7	329
December 1941	117	110	10	237
January 1942	107	105	3	215
February 1942	101	87	4	192
March 1942	119	86	5	210
April 1942	100	60	1	161
May 1942	96	91	2	189
June 1942	101	69	6	176
July 1942	112	86	5	203
August 1942	175	143	6	324
September 1942	150	129	9	288
Total	1,547	1,238	66	2,851

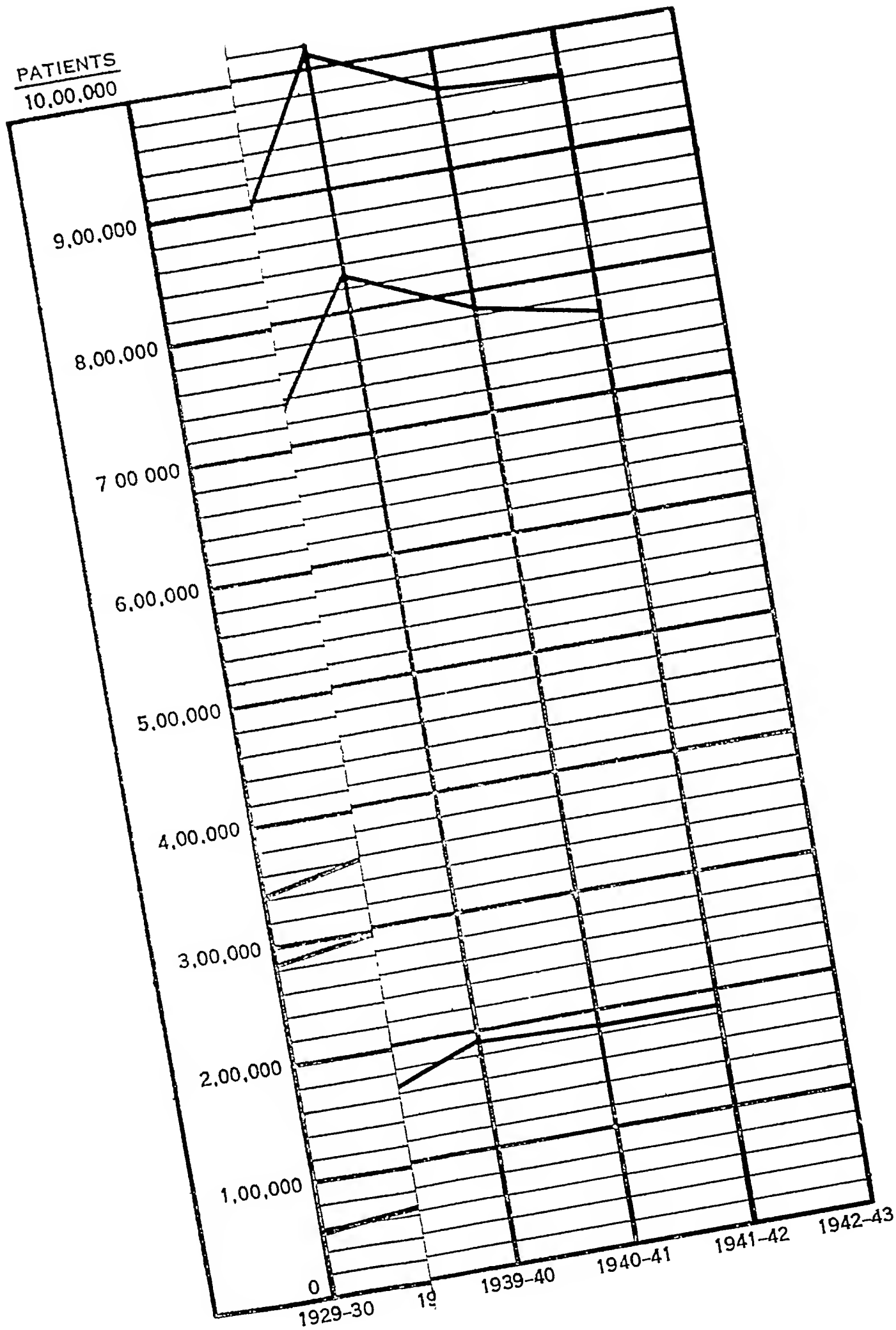
Table No. 3  
*Statement of Deaths in Jodhpur City from 1-10-41 to 30-9-42*

Months	Males	Females	Male Infants	Female Infants	Total
October 1941	60	59	13	21	162
November 1941	48	49	10	10	126
December 1941	60	60	10	11	150
January 1942	77	49	19	15	160
February 1942	65	52	15	11	143
March 1942	63	59	15	21	158
April 1942	81	65	27	23	196
May 1942	80	66	27	27	200
June 1942	98	88	22	28	236
July 1942	54	55	12	8	129
August, 1942	72	63	23	25	183
September 1942	90	69	33	32	224
Total	866	734	235	232	2,067

Infantile Mortality per thousand live birth . 191.4  
Percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths . 22.6.



PATIENTS  
10,00,000







## 2 Education Department

During the year the Department was under the control of the Minister-in-Waiting Mr A P Cox was the Director of Education and Mr R P Srivastava worked as his Personal Assistant & Inspector of Schools. The post of an Office Superintendent, Education Office was newly created and Mr S S Karambelkar was appointed to the post. Mr Naian Das M A, LL B, Vice Principal, Chopasn Schools retired and Mr R V Kumbhare, M A, B T, T D, Inspector of Schools succeeded him as Vice Principal. In addition to the above one Inspectress of Girls Schools four Deputy Inspectors, one Physical Instructor, one Physical Inspectress (newly sanctioned), one Drill Instructor and one Physical Health Instructor worked under the Director. A Departmental Sub Assistant Surgeon and two doctors from the Local Red Cross Society carried on Medical Inspection of all the schools in the State.

Administration

2 Prior to 1868, Vernacular Education was imparted in the State by an indigenous system of private Maktabas and Poshals. Only Three R's were taught. Mallani district had the earliest public institutions. It is not known when they were established but in 1868, about 100 boys were attending them. At Jodhpur itself in the year 1869 an Anglo-Vernacular School and a Hindi Pathshala were for the first time established by the Government. The former was soon raised to the High School standard. In 1870 Vernacular Public schools were established at 9 district head quarters. The Jaswant College Jodhpur, was started in 1893. The Elgin Rajput and Powlet Nobles Schools, Jodhpur were remodelled in 1912 on the lines of the public school system and housed at Chopasn as a residential institution.

Retrospect

3 The Educational System comprises (1) the College (2) Anglo-Vernacular Schools and (3) Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. There are separate institutions for the training of men and women teachers besides a Technical School, a Business coaching class, a special school for the teaching of Sanskrit and extension sections for the teaching of Commerce and advanced agriculture. There are a few schools for depressed classes. Physical training and training in practical subjects are compulsory upto the middle standard. Games are compulsory.

Educational System and Institutions

4 During the year there were 219 schools for boys and 45 for girls as against 223 and 46 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 219 boys' schools 161 were State, 43 aided and 15 recognised schools as against 170, 43 and 10 in the preceding year. Out of these institutions 14 were Anglo-Vernacular and 205 Vernacular ones. Out of Anglo-Vernacular ones one was a College, 5 High Schools and 8 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. Vernacular institutions comprised 27 Middle Schools, 50 Primary, 117 Lower Primary and 11 Oriental Schools. Besides these, there were 2 Teachers' Training Schools. Institutions for men and women. The Teachers Training School Vidhyasal and Teachers Training School Hewson buildings were amalgamated during the year. One Technical Institute was attached to the College and one Business class was attached to the Darbar High School. Of the 45 Girls Schools 37 were State, 7 aided and one recognised of which one was an Anglo-Vernacular High School, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 13 Primary and 29 Lower Primary schools.

5 The Department conducts the Marwar English Middle and Marwar Vernacular Final Examinations at the end of Class VII.

Examinations

6 There were 16,934 boys and 7 girls in the State boys' institutions, 6,423 boys in aided schools and 1,118 boys in recognised schools in all 2,4475 boys and 7 girls. In all the Girls' schools there were 3,947 girls and 125 boys of whom 3,135 girls in State Schools, 739 girls

Number of Schools

and 125 boys in aided schools and 73 girls in recognised schools. Altogether there were 21,600 boys and 3,951 girls attending all the boys and girls schools as against 21,463 boys and 3,965 girls in the preceding year. 16 Teachers (38 men and 8 women) attended the Teachers Training institutions. 20 boys attended the Technical institutions and 12 boys the Business coaching class.

7 The Government awards two scholarships of the value of Rs. 500 each per annum to the local students for the study of Medicine and Engineering outside the state in India. One Scholarship for M.A., one for M.Sc. and two scholarships for B.Sc., were awarded for study outside the State.

Within the State itself so far 135 scholarships for the State High School classes costing Rs. 6,180 annually and 55 for the College costing Rs. 7,480 per annum were given, but from this year these scholarships were converted into 16 scholarships (merits) and bursaries upto 20% of the total number of students at the time of admission to the College and bursaries upto 10% of the total number of students at the time of admission to the State High (Boys) schools. Bursaries amounting to Rs. 5,500 for Boys and Rs. 3,400 for girls for the year were also awarded to the poor and deserving students of class VII and below, from State and State Aided Schools.

8 No tuition fee is charged upto class VII in the State Schools. A fee is, however, charged from boys only in High Schools and College classes.

9 The following were the general results for the year 1941-42

Examinations	No. of Candidates appeared	Passed	Percentage
1 B.A. Examination	40	32	80%
2 Intermediate	128	70	61.4%
3 High School Examination	360	284	77.7%
4 Marwar English Middle Examination	904	719	79.5%
5 Marwar Vernacular Final Examination	134	93	69.4%
6 Marwar Girls Vernacular Middle Examination	32	23	74.1%
7 Teachers' Training School Vidhvashal	32	25	78.1%
8 Teachers' Training Institute Mahulabagh	0	0	100%
9 Female Teachers' Training Institute	8	5	62.5%
10 Advanced Agricultural Examination	5	5	100%
11 Junior Commercial Diploma	12	8	66.6%
12 Senior Commercial Diploma	3	3	100%
13 Higher Commercial Diploma	2	2	100%

#### (1) JASWANT COLLEGE

10 *Strength and Results* —The number of students was 324 including 5 girls as against 314 including 3 girls in the previous year. From July 1942 the strength of boys in the College was raised from 45 to 60 in Intermediate class and 35 to 60 in B.A. classes. Of the 40 students who sat for the B.A. Examination, 11 passed in the Second Division and 21 in the Third Division. Of 40 students who took the Intermediate Arts Examination, 10 passed in the II division and 17 in the III division. 34 students took the Intermediate Commerce

of whom 2 passed in the I division, 14 in the II division and 11 in the III division. Out of 34 students who appeared in the Intermediate Science Examination, 4 passed in the I division, 15 in the II and 6 in the III Division.

11 *Teaching*—Tutorial system was intensified and self-study by students of the problems pertaining to their subjects was encouraged in the class during double periods provided for every subject in the time scheme. The proposals for the opening of the B Com and B Sc classes and introduction of Urdu from July 1943 are under the consideration of the Government.

12 *Social and Literary Activities*—Extension lectures by the members of the staff and outsiders were organised once or twice every week on subjects relating to current topics to stimulate interest in extra curricular studies. Some of the lectures were in connection with the War situation and proposals for Teaching Lathi Drill and A R P and First Aid work were awaiting the approval of the authorities. The services of a professional teacher were engaged to teach music.

13 *Games and Physical Education*—Games are compulsory for all the students throughout the year. Tiffin was regularly served in the rest interval. With a whole time Physical Instructor practical work in Physical Education will be organised on better lines.

14 *Technical Class attached to the College*—29 students attended the class and they were from the Railway, the State Garage, Electrical Department, and the Railway Stores. The work was satisfactory. The subjects taught in the class were Engineering Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Mechanics and Mathematics. The classes are held in the evening. The syllabus for the earlier classes has been revised to meet the actual requirements of the candidates.

15 *Medical Examination*—As usual all the students were examined twice during the session and 184 found suffering from various diseases were treated at the Education Dispensary and the Windham Hospital.

## (II) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

### (High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools)

16 Of the 14 Anglo-Vernacular Schools 5 were High Schools (2 were State and 3 aided) and 8 Middle Schools (4 State and 4 aided) as in the previous year. General.

17 *State Schools*—The number of students attending the Darbar High School was 549 including 2 girls against 528 including 2 girls in the previous year. Rajput Schools (Chopasni) had on roll 606 boys as against 678 in the previous year. Strength

18 *Aided Schools*—The number of students on roll in the Shree Sumer Pushtikai High School was 622, in the Sri Pratap High School 687 and in the Sardar High School 648 as against 575, 700 and 506 respectively in the preceding year.

19 From the Darbar High School 100 out of 127 passed the High School Examination—7 in I division, 53 in II division and 38 in III division and 2 Compartmental, 20 getting distinction in Mathematics, 3 in Science and 1 in Sanskrit. 58 out of 81 passed the Marwar English Middle—3 in I division, 28 in II and 27 in III division, 9 getting distinction in Mathematics and 1 in Mahajani. From the Rajput Schools 30 out of 39 passed the High School examination and 56 appeared for Marwar English Middle and all passed. From the Shree Sumer Examination Results

Pushtikar High School 41 out of 58 passed the High School examination and 78 out of 100 passed the Marwar English Middle. From the Sir Pratap High School 95 out of 96 passed the High School examination and 73 out of 98 the Marwar English Middle. From the Sardar High School 58 out of 68 passed the High School examination and 88 out of 116 the Marwar English Middle.

20 All the boys of the State Schools were medically examined by the departmental doctor. Riding was done by the Powlet House boys of the Rajput School and two boys were sent for admission into the Royal Western Turf Club Ltd, Bombay, as Jockeys.

21 *State Anglo Vernacular Schools*—These were (1) Daibar Mushim School, Jodhpur, and (2) Barmer, (3) Sojat and (4) Sambhar. They had on roll 946 boys. At the Marwar English Middle examination 34 boys appeared from the Daibar Mushim School of whom 21 passed, 17 out of 19 boys passed from the Barmer School, 27 out of 30 passed from the Sojat School and 16 out of 26 passed from the Sambhar School.

22 *State Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools*—These were (1) Sumer School, Jodhpur, (2) Umaid School, Jodhpur, (3) Maheshwar Anglo-Vernacular and Commercial School, Jodhpur and (4) Parasnath School, Verkana, the last one being a residential school. They had on roll 1,021 boys. At the Marwar English Middle examination 34 out of 36 passed from the Sumer School, 36 out of 46 passed from the Umaid School, 24 out of 27 passed from the Maheshwar School and 17 out of 17 from the Parasnath School.

### (III) VERNACULAR EDUCATION

23 *State Vernacular Schools in Jodhpur*—These were (1) Vidhyasal and (2) Mahilabagh having on roll 233 and 199 students respectively as against 232 and 213 in the previous year. 22 out of 25 boys passed the Marwar English Middle Examination from the Vidhyasal and 23 out of 27 from the Mahilabagh School. Tailoring, Carpentry and Drawing were taught in the Vidhyasal and Carpentry, weaving, pottery and book-binding in the Mahilabagh.

24 *State Vernacular Middle Schools in the Districts*—There were 20 Vernacular Middle Schools in the districts at Anandpur, Kalu, Bah, Balotra, Bhinnal, Bilara, Didwana, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Khinwandi, Ladnu, Makrana, Merta City, Nawa, Nagaur, Pali, Phalodi, Sanchore, Sewari, Sumerpur and Sadri.

A new Vernacular Middle School was opened at Ladnu (a Jagir village) and the commerce classes attached to the Middle School, Didwana were shifted to Ladnu. The Vernacular Primary School at Sadri was raised to Vernacular Middle.

They had 3,222 pupils on roll as against 2,790 in the preceding year. These schools sent 89 boys for Marwar English Middle School Examination—1 passed in the I division, 28 in the II division and 48 in the III division. 16 students got distinction in various subjects. 116 boys were sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final Examination of whom one got I division, 23 second division, and 57 third division and 8 got distinction in various subjects. Games and sports were regular. Practical work received more attention.

25 *Vernacular Aided Middle Schools in the District*—There were three aided Vernacular Middle schools as against 4 in the previous year at Ladnu, Falna and Bagri. The Mahavir Middle School, Ladnu was reduced to Primary standard and the school at Umedpur was shifted to Falna (station). These had 832 boys on roll as against 833 in the last year. 31 boys appeared at the Marwar English Middle.

Examination, 1 passed in I division, 5 passed in II division and 17 in III division 7 appeared for the Marwar Vernacular Final Examination of whom 4 passed in III division These schools showed considerable progress in Scouting, games and practical work

26 *Recognised Vernacular Middle Schools in the Districts*—There were two recognised Middle Schools, one at Kuchaman City and another at Didwana (raised from Primary to Middle standard) They had 324 boys on roll 10 out of 12 students passed the Marwar English Middle Examination

So far as Khalsi area is concerned, Marwar was well supplied with Middle schools The Jagn area needs more Middle Schools

27 *State Primary Schools*—During the year there were 32 Primary Schools In the city there was only one Primary School at Kotwali, whereas in the districts there were 31 at Barmeī, Baleshwar, Bai, Basni, Bera, Beenjwa, Bhavi, Degana, Desuri, Gura Endla, Jaitaian, Jaswantgarh, Kuchera, Lohawat, Lunawa, Marwar Junction, Merta Road, Maiothi, Mundwa, Mathania, Paibatsai, Pachpadra, Pipar City, Siwana, Sheigarh, Sisarwada, Takhatgarh, Thanwala (Merta) and Darbar Railway School, Mupur Khas The Primary school at Gura Kalan worked up to Lower Primary classes only and Primary school at Chawandia was temporarily closed at the end of 1940-41 The Primary school at Sadu was raised to Vernacular Middle Standard These schools (including Retroceded area) had 3,597 boys as against 3,680 boys and 56 girls in the last year

In addition to the above Primary schools, 6 Primary schools were maintained in the retroceded area There were 235 boys on roll as against 231 in the preceding year

28 *Aided Primary Schools*—There was only one aided Primary school in the city viz Hanwant School There were 152 boys on roll as against 160 of the last year There were 8 aided Primary schools in the districts at Rani, Sojat Road, Bhadijain, Pokaran Samdari, Raipur, Ladnu (reduced from Middle to Primary) and Malar now closed There were 613 boys on roll as against 572 in the last year

29 *Recognised Primary Schools*—The Ratanada Basic School in the City was allowed to raise the standard upto Primary classes It had 115 students on roll There were two recognised Primary schools at Bhopalgarh and Bagia having 139 boys on roll Si Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya, Didwana was allowed recognition upto Middle standard

30 *State Lower Primary Schools*—There were 93 Lower Primary schools with 7,197 boys on roll as against, 7,745 boys and 43 gns in the last year

Special attention was paid towards education of the depressed classes and arrangement was made to provide educational facilities by starting night classes for the adults who could not attend the classes in day hours 10 Night schools were maintained as in the last year These were at Mahilabagh, Padamsagar Tank, Jaswant College, Thanwala, Didwana, Jalore, Sanchoe, Kuchera, Phalodi, and Ikminaraki Masjid, Jodhpur 426 adults attended these classes against 423 in the last year

31 *Aided Lower Primary Schools*—There were 16 Aided Lower Primary Schools in the city and the districts as in the last year at Golasni, Gangelao, Indroka, Chandawal, Sankhwas, Karmawas, Bagri, Kakelao, Bhagoo, Sagoo Bari, Mahamandir, Baitu, Udaī Mandir, Soorsagar (Rajbagh) The aided schools at Gundagiri and Rani were closed and then grants-in-aid stopped The recognised Madarsa Moinul Islam Jodhpur and Sultan Lower Primary School, Jawali

were allowed fresh grants-in-aid 899 boys were on roll in these schools as against 793 in the last year

32 *Recognised Lower Primary Schools*—There were 7 Lower Primary schools in the city and the districts—1 Sri Umed Lower Primary School, Jodhpur, 2 Sri Ram Pathashala, Khudala House, Jodhpur 3 Nagauri-ka-Bera School, Mandor, (Jodhpur), 4 Saraswati School, Gangelao, Jodhpur, 5 Gura Balotan, 6 Ledi and 7 Bhandawadi These had 386 boys on roll as against 292 in the last year

33 *Oriental Schools*—Sanskrit Pathashala, Jodhpur, was the only State Oriental School, having 66 boys on roll 7 out of 12 passed the Prathma examination There were 8 aided schools in the City and the districts with 949 boys on roll Pareek Sanskrit Vidhyalaya, Merta City and Sri Satya Narain Pathashala, Maulasar were the two recognised oriental institutions with 154 boys on roll

#### (IV) BOARDING HOUSES

34 There were two State Hostels—one for the College and one for the Darbar High School As both these hostels had not sufficient accommodation, the College had taken a house on rent and the Darbar High School accommodated some of the boys in a State building at Mahilabagh Seven boarding houses in Jodhpur City were Hanwant Rajput Boarding House, Jat Boarding House, Charan Boarding House, Rajgura Purohit Boarding House, Kayamkham Boarding House, Khushal Boarding House and Sanskrit Pathashala Boarding House with 462 boarders During the year aid was given to boarding houses at Peelwa, Parbatsar, Luni Junction, Jetaran and Baleshwar and thus there were in all 35 boarding houses in the Districts with 1,020 boarders Brahma Khatri boarding house Jodhpur was the only recognised boarding house

#### (V) TRAINING SCHOOLS

35 Two training institutions (for male teachers) one at Vidhyashal and the other at Mahilabagh were amalgamated during the year In this institution training on modern lines is imparted to Vernacular teachers, Graduates, Intermediates and a few High School passed teachers In all 38 candidates were admitted who were given training in paper cutting, flower-making, tailoring, agriculture, carpentry, etc also They did social uplift work in villages

In the Female Teachers' Training class there were eight teachers on roll of whom 5 passed in all subjects and 3 only in practice Special attention was paid to domestic science and industrial and educational handwork

#### (VI) FEMALE EDUCATION

##### (a) *State Girls Schools in Jodhpur City.*

36 Darbar Girls' High School, Jodhpur, was the only High School for the girls in the State with 141 girls on roll as against 110 in the last year 7 out of 12 girls passed the High School Examination and 14 out of 18 passed the Marwar English Middle Examination

37. *Hewson Girls Middle School* —There were 253 girls on roll as against 260 girls and one boy in the previous year 9 out of 14 girls passed the English Middle examination The practical work such as sewing cooking etc was given special attention Music class was attended by a fairly large number of girls

38 *Primary and Lower Primary Schools* —There were 4 Primary Schools at Jalori Gate, Sardarpura, Rajmahal and Bamba with 535 girls on roll There were three Lower Primary Schools at Fatehpur, Urdu Khandafalsa and Jalori Gate with 176 girls on roll

(b) *State Girls Schools in the Districts*

39 *Primary and Lower Primary Schools* —There were six Primary Schools at Barmer, Didwana, Makrana, Nagaur, Pali and Sadri with 376 girls on roll There were 22 Lower Primary Schools with 1,654 girls on roll During the year girls school at Ladnu was started and those at Jaswantpura and Rol closed

(c) *Aided and Recognised Girls Schools*

40 There were seven aided girls schools—one Anglo-Vernacular, three Primary and three Lower Primary—with 739 girls and 125 boys on roll. There was only one recognised school in Jodhpur with 73 girls on roll

(VII) MISCELLANEOUS

41. *Scouting* —There were 2,362 Scouts, 3,000 Cubs, 75 Rovers and 354 Scouters, and 111 troops, 10 packs and 11 crews, including 7 troops and 10 packs registered during the year The local Associations numbered 10 and were at Jodhpur, Chopasni, Sambhar, Barmer Sojat, Phalodi, Pali Bahi Ladnu and Bhinmal Instead of holding one big annual rally for all Scouts in Jodhpur, monthly, six monthly, and annual rallies were held During the year two rallies were held at Akhoyraji's tank for the City and Chopasni troops and six rallies for district troops at Didwana, Marwar Junction, Bahi, Sojat, Nagaur and Bhinmal centres For Cubs there were two Sections, one for High Schools and Middle Schools and the other for Primary and Lower Primary Schools

42. *Girls' Guide* —The Jodhpur Girls Guide is directly under All India Girls Guide Association, head-quarters, Calcutta Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba is the Chief Guide Lady Field is the President of the Local Association and Mrs. Simpson the State Commissioner. The Honorary Secretary was Mrs Goldstraw and Mrs. M V. Rao was the Honorary Treasurer The number of the Guides and Blue Birds was 220 and 224, respectively

43 *New Companies and Flocks* —There was one Cadet Ranger's Company, 7 Girls Companies and 12 Blue Bird Flocks Some guides are helping the War cause by knitting gloves, mufflers etc for soldiers

44 *Medical Inspection and Red Cross Work* —All the students of the College and the State Schools in Jodhpur City were medically inspected twice in the year All minor ailments were treated in the Schools' Dispensary and serious cases were sent to the Windham Hospital The Red Cross Doctor inspected the boys of the aided schools in the City and the Middle Schools in the districts In all 6,102 boys were examined

First Aid lectures were delivered in the city and in the district schools, teachers passed the First Aid Examination During the short period of 7 years that the Red Cross Work is done in the schools, the standard of general cleanliness and the health of the boys has improved much

45 *Marwar School Athletic Association* —27 schools had become members of the Association Inter School Competitions were held in foot-ball, volley-ball, sports, gymnastic swimming, basket-ball and Deshi games The Rajput Schools Chopasni stood first in Foot-ball



Senior Division and the Dardar High School won the Runners Up In the Middle Division, Darbar High School stood first and Rajput Schools got the Runners Up Trophy The Sardar High School won the Volley ball Senior competitions in Middle 'A' Division In the 'B' Division Umaid School stood first

In the Senior and Middle 'A' Division for Sports, trophy went to the Rajput Schools and Darbar High Schools respectively The Umaid School won the Middle 'B', and Rajput and Hanwant Schools won the Junior competitions In Gymnastics Rajput Schools were the winners in all the three Divisions—Senior, Middle and Junior

In the newly introduced competitions for Basket Balls and Deck Tennis, Rajput Schools stood first in Basket Ball Senior, Darbar High School in Middle 'A' and Sumer Schools stood, in Middle 'B' In Deck Tennis Rajput Schools won the Senior and Middle Division and Umaid School, Middle 'B' Division Trophies

In all the schools drill and regular games were compulsory wherever sufficient playgrounds were available Otherwise the boys played three times a week Drill was done daily in all the schools 9 schools had open air or covered gymnasiums, Remedial exercises were arranged for the defectives The general tone of physical fitness was fair

46 *Marwar Men Teachers' Association*—This association has been in existence for the last 17 years and aims at the improvement of teaching methods and the general condition of service It had its annual conference in which general lectures, model lessons, an Educational Exhibition and games were organised It brought out a magazine "THE MAWAR SHIKSHAK" The activities of the association proved useful

47 *Marwar Women Teachers' Association*—This Association was started by the lady Teachers of the Department and aims at the improvement of teaching methods and recreational activities The Association has helped the War by sending gifts for soldiers on active service

48 *War Efforts*—The Department is rendering all possible help towards the War Efforts Seven members of the Department from the Superior service, one from the Inferior services and about 40 boys from the Rajput High School and Darbar High School have joined the War services War clubs have been organised in the Schools for disseminating correct news and to do war propaganda work

49 *Expenditure*—The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs 11,20,890 as against Rs 10,68,850 of the last year Out of this amount, a sum of Rs 1,34,400 was meant for the aided schools for recurring and non-recurring expenditure, Rs 5,200 for the schools in retroceded area and Rs 2 000 for the Railway School at Mirpur Khas maintained by the Department on contributory system

STUDENTS

24,000

28310

28428

28554

22,000

20,000

18,000

16,000

14,000

12,000

10,000

8,000

1929-30

0

1929-30

1930-31

1939-40

1940-41

1941-42

1942-43



### 3 Municipalities

A Municipal Committee was first established in Jodhpur City in the year 1881, all the members being nominated by the Government. In the districts, Pali was the first town to have a Municipality in 1908. At present there are municipalities at Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur, Phalodi, Balotra, Didwana, Jalore, Barmer, Bhinmal, Ladnun (Jagir) and Bah. A regular municipality was established at Bah during the year under report. In all the municipalities, there is a majority of non-official members on the Board, who are nominated by the Government, out of panels recommended by the principal communities. For the towns of Phalodi, Nagaur, Pali and Ladnun (Jagir) the communal nominations were replaced by the system of direct communal elections during the year. Besides the above regularly constituted municipalities, there are arrangements for sanitation in the towns of Sojat and Merta, funds for which are provided entirely by the Government. For the Jodhpur City, the Board was formed on wardwise elections basis in June, 1941.

#### *1 Jodhpur Municipality (Established 1881) Population 1,26,842*

2 The constitution of the Board was the same as for the last year. Pt. Jai Narain Vyas held the office of the President till 11th of May, 1942 and his resignation was accepted from the 12th May, 1942. Within a fortnight of the acceptance of his resignation Pt. Jai Narain Vyas with thirteen other members who were returned on the Lok Parishad ticket resigned from the membership of the Board in a body. Mr. Kishoromal Mehta was then elected President and he held the office till the close of the year. Bye elections were held for filling up these fourteen seats. After the bye elections, Mr. Kishoromal resigned from the Presidentship but he was re-elected as the President by the Board. There was no change in the functions of the Board. The Sub-committees formed in the preceding year worked until 26th May, 1942 and from 30th May 1942 some changes were made in the personnel and working of the various Committees as a temporary measure. These arrangements continued until the end of the year, as the Board reconstituted the under-noted committees on the 30th September 1942 after the bye elections —

Constitution

- 1 Appellate Committee
- 2 Building Sub Committee
- 3 Finance Sub Committee
- 4 Sanitation Sub Committee
- 5 Hackney Carriage Sub-Committee
- 6 Propaganda Sub-Committee
- 7 Draftsmen Licensing Committee.

Besides these, a Town Improvement Committee was newly sanctioned to deal with matters relating to the general improvement of the City. The Board also formed a select committee for examining the various draft rules, prepared by the Municipality from time to time.

With a view to ensure quick disposal of cases the Board delegated all its powers to the Appellate Committee and its decisions are considered as those of the Board. The Propaganda Sub-Committee was formed to educate the citizens in municipal matters and to inculcate a sense of civic responsibility. The various sub-committees are entrusted with most of the work and only important and general matters come before the Board.

3 In order to make a better provision for the organisation and administration of the Jodhpur Municipality, a draft Jodhpur Municipal Act has been drawn up and scrutinised by the Law Drafting Committee of the Government and is now pending before the State Council for the sanction of the Government. The Act defines the powers and responsibilities of the President and other municipal officers. The Board has been given the powers of discussing the municipal budget and making its recommendations.

4 The Board convened 46 meetings during the year as against 35 in the previous year. Thirteen meetings were adjourned for want of quorum.

5 Out of the total number of 488 cases the Board and the Appellate Committee disposed of 356 cases, leaving a balance of 132 cases at the close of the year. The total number of cases pending before the Secretary and the various Sub-committees at the commencement of the year was 221 and 1,752 new cases were instituted during the year making a total of 1,973 cases of which 1,106 were decided by the Secretary and 725 by the various Sub-Committees, leaving a balance of 142 cases at the close of the year.

6 The total number of licensed hackney carriages in the city at the close of the year under review was 323—1st Class 19, 2nd Class 74, 3rd Class 134 and 4th Class 96 as against 297 of the preceding year.

7 There were 500 licensed hackney carriage drivers in the city against 370 in the last year. In order to exercise better check and control over hackney carriages and their equipment, a hackney carriage Inspector was appointed with effect from 1st October, 1941.

8 The total number of working road lights at the end of the year was 1,339 as in the preceding year. Besides these there were 51 Kerosene oil lamps installed at various places in the City.

9 The Municipality recommended installation of a number of new watertaps at various places but owing to the abnormal rise in the prices of the pipes and fittings and the difficulty in obtaining them only 36 taps could be installed by the Public Works Department during the year under review.

10 The standard of sanitation of the City was maintained as in the last year. Some dustbins and pucca enclosures for storing refuse, which were a source of nuisance to the people residing nearby were removed altogether and better arrangements were provided. A number of private unhealthy latrines were got converted into better sanitary ones and a new block of public latrines was constructed during the year.

11 There was no epidemic in the Jodhpur City during the year under report.

12 The number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 2,906 and 1,997 respectively.

13 The actual receipts including grant-in-aid were Rs 3,52,241 and the actual expenditure was the same.

## II District Municipalities

14 There are the following ten municipalities in the districts, the main functions of which are to look after the sanitation, lighting and construction of buildings. In cases of construction appeals lie to the Mehkmalhas (Minister-in-Waiting).

(1) *Pali Municipality (Established 1908) Population 12,342*

15 The Board consists of twenty-one members including the Hakim, as the President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Incharge of the Dispensary as the Vice-President and the Assistant Engineer as an ex-officio member. The remaining eighteen are non-official members elected by the system of direct communal elections

Constitution

16 The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 177 while 105 were instituted during the year, making a total of 282 out of which 81 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 201 at the close of the year

Municipal cases

17 The receipts for the year under report were Rs 3,995 and the expenditure incurred also amounted to the same figure

Receipts &amp; Expenditure

(2) *Nogaur Municipality (Established 1913) Population 14,713*

18 The Board consists of fifteen members including the Hakim as the President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon as an ex-officio member. The remaining thirteen are non-official members so far selected from the leading communities. Since March 1942 the system of direct communal elections has been introduced

Constitution

19 The opening balance of the cases was 90 and 104 new cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 194 out of which 87 were disposed of leaving a balance of 107 at the close of the year

Municipal cases

20 The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs 7,932 and the expenditure to Rs 8,277 the excess being recouped from the reserve fund. An import tax of three pies per maund is levied on all goods. The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs 3,348 at its credit at the close of the year

Receipts and Expenditure

(3) *Phalodi Municipality (Established 1915) Population 17,689*

21 The Board consists of seventeen members with the Hakim as the President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Incharge of the Dispensary as an ex-officio member. The old system of communal nominations has been superseded by the system of direct communal elections since 1st January 1942

Constitution

22 The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 50 and 122 were instituted during the year making a total of 172 cases, out of which 138 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 34 cases at the close of the year

Municipal cases

23 During the year under report the receipts were Rs 9,451 while the expenditure was Rs 9,085. The Municipality is a self-supporting institution and had to its credit a sum of Rs 65,863 at the close of the year. A terminal tax at the rate of six pies per maund is levied on all commodities except stone, gypsum, firewood and vegetables imported into the town

Receipts and Expenditure

(4) *Balotra Municipality (Established 1915) Population 7,765*

24 The Board is composed of thirteen members of whom ten are non-officials. The Judicial Superintendent, Balotra is the President, the Hakim Pachpadra is the Vice President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Balotra Dispensary is an ex-officio member. As the Hakim Pachpadra experienced difficulty in going over to Balotra to attend the meetings of the Board, the Naib Hakim at Balotra has been appointed as the Vice President in his place with effect from the 28th September 1942

Constitution

25 The number of cases at the beginning of the year was 85 while 171 cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 256. Out of these, 155 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 101 cases at the close of the year.

26 The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs 5,567 and the expenditure to Rs 5,628 the excess being recouped from the reserve fund. The Municipality is a self-supporting body and had a sum of Rs 39,537 at its credit at the close of the year.

*(5) Duluana Municipality (Established 1920) Population 9,237*

27 The Board consists of sixteen members, thirteen of whom are representative non-officials. The Hakim is the President, while the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Incharge of the Dispensary and the Customs Supervisor are ex-officio members.

28 The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 51 while 226 cases were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 277 cases of which 114 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 163 cases at the end of the year.

29 The receipts during the year under report were Rs 4,269 while the expenditure was 6,903 the excess being recouped from the reserve fund. The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs 19,686 at its credit at the close of the year. A terminal tax of six pies per maund is levied on all imports with the exception of stone, cement, gypsum, lime, coal and ashes.

*(6) Jalore Municipality (Established 1932) Population 7,967*

30 The Board consists of twelve members including the Hakim as the President and the Sub Assistant Surgeon as an ex-officio member.

31 The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 22 while 49 were instituted during the year thus making a total of 71 cases. Out of these, 54 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 17 cases at the close of the year.

32 The income including the grant-in-aid during the year under report was Rs 2,143 and the expenditure also came to the same figure. An import tax at 6 pies per maund is levied on all articles except stone.

*(7) Barmer Municipality (Established 1932) Population 12,051*

33 The Board formerly consisted of five official members only, viz the Hakim, as the President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Incharge of the Dispensary, the Circle Inspector of Police, the Headmaster of the School and the Customs Supervisor.

On representation of the Jagirdars and the public five seats were allotted for non-official members by the Government and various interests were asked to submit the names of their representatives, but as some of them failed to do so nothing could be done. The various communities, however agreed in September 1941 to submit a panel of their representatives and on the recommendation of the President the number of non official members was raised from 5 to 17 so as to give adequate representation to all the communities of the town.

The Board was accordingly reconstituted from February 1942 with the Hakim as the President and the Naib Hakim the Headmaster and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon as ex-officio members.

- 34 The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 77, while 122 were instituted during the year, thus making a total of 199 cases. Out of these, 112 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 87 cases at the close of the year. Municipal Cases
- 35 The receipts during the year amounted to Rs 3,766 and the expenditure to Rs 5,570, the excess being recouped from the reserve fund. The Municipality is a self-supporting one. Receipts and Expenditure
- (8) *Bhimmal Municipality (Established 1932) Population 7,501*
- 36 The Board consists of ten members, including the Hakim Jaswantpura as the President, the Naib Hakim Bhinmal as the Vice President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bhinmal as an ex-officio member. Constitution
- 37 The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 108 while 92 were newly instituted making a total of 200, of which 94 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 106 cases at the end of the year. Municipal Cases
38. The receipts for the year under report were Rs 2,971 while the expenditure was Rs 2,763. A terminal tax of six pies per maund is levied on all goods. This is a self-supporting municipality. Receipts and Expenditure
- (9) *Ladnun Municipality (Established 1933) Population 16,446*
- 39 This is the only municipality established in the Jagir area. Since March 1942 the previous system of communal nominations has been superseded by direct communal elections.
- (10) *Bali Municipality (Established 1942) Population 7,136*
- 40 There have been municipal arrangements for the town of Bali since 1926 under the Hakim. Since March 1942 a regular Board has been constituted with 8 non-official members and the Hakim as the President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon as an ex-officio member. Constitution
- 41 Out of 60 cases instituted during the year, 29 cases were disposed of and 31 cases were pending at the close of the year. Municipal cases
- 42 The receipts for the year under report were Rs 484 and the expenditure incurred also amounted to the same figure. Receipts and Expenditure





**4 Agriculture Department.**

The Department remained in the charge of Mr M. P Fletcher throughout the year and was transferred from the portfolio of the Revenue Minister to the Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur with effect from January 15th, 1942

The Dry Farming Project was sanctioned and put into practice under the guidance of an Agricultural Graduate for which an area of 40 acres was allotted in Shri Umed Agricultural Farm, Mandore. The results in the short period under review are sufficiently encouraging to justify further development of the project

The experimental farm at Mandore formed the basis of Research work and in order to obtain a more efficient and scientific study, the area under cultivation for Rabi crops was reduced from  $23\frac{1}{2}$  acres to 4 and for the Kharif crops from 68 acres to 7.

The total receipts of the farm section during the year were Rs. 2,078 and expenditure was Rs 8,812 The actual income from farm products was Rs. 1,300 The expenditure of Rs 8,812 includes establishment charges of Rs 5,780

From the experimental point valuable information in connection with raw crop cultivation and various types of seeds has been obtained which is now being followed so that, on the completion of experiment they may be practically demonstrated under the field condition

7 out of the 10 students completed their training The Field Demonstrators in the districts limited their activities to propaganda in the villages and apart from the Merta Circle the distribution of seed was mainly done by the Grow More Food Campaign distributors, in which the Field Demonstrators' services were placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Land Revenue

Agricultural exhibits were arranged at the main cattle fairs and were appreciated

A scheme is under consideration for the further development of the Agriculture Department

The total working cost of the Department was Rs 17,931 against Rs. 23,941 in the previous year

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## 5 Devasthan Dharampura Department.

Rao Raja Abhey Singh was in charge of the Department under the control of the Personal Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The Department comprises the following institutions — Administration.

- 1 Shri Jarechiji Anath Ashram
- 2 Shri Jarechiji Raj Vilas
- 3 Edward Pension
- 4 Dharampura (Charities)
- 5 Devasthan (Temples)
- 6 Ceremonies

### *Shri Jarechiji Anath Ashram*

2 This institution is outside Jalori Gate, Jodhpur, and in it are admitted indigent persons of both sexes and orphans. The health of the inmates is looked after by a Hakeem. An Advisory Committee helps in the management of the institution. There were 42 inmates at the close of the year. The cost of maintenance was Rs 3,863.

### *Shri Jarechiji Raj Vilas*

3 This institution is known as Jaswantsarai and is close to the Jodhpur Railway Station. During the year 31,514 passengers were accommodated in the rooms on the ground floor. Every passenger can use these rooms for three days without paying anything for lodging, light and water. The rooms on the first floor with furniture and light are given on moderate daily rent. Just in front of the Jaswant Sarai there is another block known as Raj Bhawan which has 140 houses and shops let out on fixed rents. The rent amounted to Rs 13,264 as against Rs 12,642 in the last year. The institution was maintained at a cost of Rs 5,253 as compared with Rs 5,551 in the preceding year.

Shri Raj Ranchoiji's temple just in front of the Railway Station is also under the supervision of the Daroga Jaswant Sarai. A sum of Rs 3,097 was spent for its maintenance as against Rs 3,150 in the last year.

### *Edward Pension*

4 The stipendaries under this head mainly consist of needy and helpless persons of respectability including Pardanashin ladies and dependents of deceased Government Servants. There were 909 pensioners and cost on this account was Rs 40,781 against 847 pensioners costing Rs 39,082 in the last year.

### *Dharampura*

5 734 old, infirm and destitute persons of ordinary rank received Rs 28,275 as monetary relief as against 662 persons receiving Rs 27,100 in the last year. Grants to certain charitable institutions such as Piaoos, Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas, Gaushalas and various dāns etc came to Rs 28,103 as against Rs 27,459 in the preceding year.

### *Devasthan (Temples)*

6 The total number of Raj temples and other public temples aided during the year numbered 439 against 446 in the last year. The grants to temples came to Rs 8,370 while establishment of the temples cost Rs 24,008 as against Rs 10,246 and Rs 24,688 respectively in the preceding year.

### *Ceremonies*

7 The expenditure on rituals and religious ceremonies amounted to Rs 1,109 as against Rs 2,169 in the preceding year.



## 6 Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha.

The Walter Krit Sabha of Jodhpur is a branch of the All Rajputana Sabha which was established in 1888 under the presidentship of Col Walter, the then Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. The local committee of the Sabha consists of the following under the control of the Councillor to His Highness —

Constitution

- 1 Thakur Mukan Singhji of Chanod
- 2 Thakur Bheron Singhji of Khejarla.
- 3 Thakur Sher Singhji of Balunda
- 4 Thakur Idan Singhji of Pal
- 5 Rao Raja Uday Singhji.
- 6 Mr Gordhan Singh

The object of the Sabha is to promote the social advancement of the Rajputs and Charans by regulating the expenses in marriages, funeral ceremonies, etc. A contravention of the rules of the Sabha is dealt with by the local committee and is punishable by fines subject to an appeal to the Mehkma Khas.

Object

The Rules and Regulations adopted by the Central body of the Sabha in 1888 were revised, enlarged and improved with a view to better serve the aims and objects of the Sabha and brought into force with effect from 1st January 1941. Accordingly two new Funds were established one for the social advancement of the Charan Community and the other for the Rajputs. The Tyag money given at the time of marriages among the Rajputs and collected by the Sabha will be utilised for works of social advancement among the Charans. A tax at the rate of one per cent on the scale of expenditure on marriages among the Rajputs has been newly imposed and its proceeds will be utilised for works of social advancement among the Rajputs.

The balance available after deducting expenditure on establishment etc. of the Local Sabha will also be utilised for the betterment of both the Charan and the Rajput communities.

During the year under report 130 marriages were reported, 127 amongst the Rajputs and 3 amongst the Charans as against 833 against the Rajputs and 2 amongst the Charans in the preceding year.

Breaches of the rules of the Sabha

The following statement shows the cases of breach of rules of the Sabha during the year —

No	Particulars	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1	Against age limit	7	5	12	6	6
2	Against the scale of expenses in marriage	2	2	4		4
3	Against Tyag Rules			3		3
4	Against Tika Rules	3				
5	Re-marriage during the life time of first wife	7	6	13	9	4
6	Taking more men in Barat than the prescribed number					
7	Giving up betrothal and marrying another	1	3	4	4	4
8	Performing Mogars (death feasts) against rules	5	5	10	5	5
9	Reet money					
10	Miscellaneous	4	6	12	6	6

The receipts during the year amounted Rs 2,051 and expenditure was Rs 2,547 as against Rs 3,298 and Rs 2,360 respectively in the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure



## 7 Archaeological Department and Sumer Public Library

Pt Bisheshwar Nath Reu continued to be the Superintendent of the Archaeological Department under the control of the Public Works Minister

Administration.

The Government of India have been pleased to nominate Pt Bisheshwar Nath Reu as the ordinary and associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission on behalf of the Jodhpur State for a period of 5 years from 31st January 1942

As desired by the Nagri Prachin Sabha, Benares, the Superintendent compiled a note on the progress of the Hindi literature in Rajputana for the last 50 years and sent the same to the Sabha. A revised and corrected narrative was written for the fresh edition of the Aitchison's Treaties relating to the Jodhpur Government as desired by the Chief Minister. The Indian History Congress has requested the Superintendent to subscribe two chapters for the "Comprehensive History of India"

2 The Shiva temple at Pili-Thanwala (Merta District) being declared a protected monument during the year under review, the number of protected monuments has risen to 17. Repairs to this temple were carried out at the cost of Rs 849

Archaeological Section  
Protected Monuments.

Repairs to a portion of Jalore fort were also carried out at a cost of Rs 106

3 Two inscriptions one dated 1606 at Chandelao and the other dated V S 1613 at Ranisar of the time of Rao Maldeoji and dated V S 1637 at Saran of the time of Rao Chandrasenji, as well as dated V S 1671 at Manaklao of the time of Savai Raja Shursinghji and a copper plate, dated V S 1651, of the time of Mota Raja Udaysinghji and another copper plate dated V S 1665 of Savai Raja Shursinghji were copied

Copper plates and Inscriptions (copied)

4 No treasure trove was received this year

Treasure Trove

5 The Superintendent attended the meetings of the 11th All India Oriental Conference and the 5th Indian History Congress held at Hyderabad (Deccan) and read two papers at the former and one at the latter. He also attended the meetings of the 18th Indian Historical Records Commission held at Mysore and read a paper there

Tours

6 19 new exhibits consisting of 12 coins, 6 paintings and 1 antiquity were added to the Museum collection

Sarda r Museum

7 The total number of visitors to the Museum was 1,57,927 against 1,65,960 of the last year, giving an average of 576 persons per working day

Visitors

8 The Jodhpur Government Press has printed only 106 pages (150 to 240 and I to XVI) of the book "Glories of Marwar & Glorious Rathors" during the year under review

Historical Section.

Some copper plates received from the Tribute Department were examined and other historical enquiries were also attended to

26 copies of Khyats were supplied to persons on payment of Rs 51



The following articles were prepared, read or published during the year under review —

Name of article	Where published, read or sent
1 Maharaja Jaswantsingh I of Marwar	Read at the 11th All India Oriental Conference, Hyderabad (Deccan)
2 विदेवदेवर स्मृति	—do—
3 Rao Amarsingh, a well known hero of Rajputana	Read at the 5th Indian History Congress Hyderabad
4 A letter of Maharaja Abbaysingh of Marwar relating to the Gujarat affairs	Published in the proceedings of the 18th Indian Historical Records Commission Mysore (Vol XVIII)
5 मारवाड के इतिहास पर अवधविहारीजी के आक्षेपों का उत्तर	Published in Vishal Bharat, Calcutta.
6 मारवाड के इतिहास पर आसोपाजी के लेख का उत्तर	Sent to Arya Martand, Ajmer

Copy of "Virbhan" was supplied to Thakur Hemsinghji

An article on "Ancient Monuments of Marwar" was written for the Jodhpur Publicity Department which is bringing out a book on Jodhpur Government

9 Editing of 17th to 20th cantos (Sargas) of Ajitodaya was completed

Ashtakas VII and VIII of Sayan's commentary on Rigveda were lent to the Vaidic Samshodhan Mandal, Poona, for editing volume IV of the book Help of lending parts IV to VI to the same Mandal has already been mentioned in the introduction of the third volume of the book

Copies of five manuscripts were given to the persons desirous of having them

Other visitors to the Manuscript library were also given facilities to consult the books

10 The manuscript of Chandu Panchang for V S 2000, after its approval by the committee, was sent to the publisher and Rs 100 of the Royalty were remitted to the Government Treasury

11 The total number of books added to the Sumer Public Library was 524 making the total from 15,583 to 16,107

187 new accounts were opened and 126 closed leaving a balance of 846 deposits at the close of the year

The total number of books issued was 17,827 against 18,119 of the last year

The catalogue of the Library reference books has been sent to the Press for being printed

A catalogue of books on antiquities was also prepared during the year

The total attendance in the Library Reading Room was 6,467 against 5,761 of the last year

## S. Jawahurkhana and Mint Department

Mr Rang Raj Chand Bhandari held charge of the Department upto 11th November, 1941 when Kanwar Shiv Singh, the Assistant Superintendent was appointed as Superintendent, the Department being under the control of Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The Custody Committee of the Department consisted of the following members —

1 Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib	Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
2 Maharaj Shri Anop Singhji	Member
3 Thakur Hari Singh	Member with effect from the 4th June, 1942
4 Manshi Zafer Hussain	Member with effect from the 1st June, 1942
5 K Shiv Singh	Superintendent, Jawahur-Khana and Mint

The Jawahur Khana Department supervises the preparation of the ornaments for Their Highnesses, keeps record of the State jewellery and deals with the preparation of valuable presentation articles to other States on ceremonial occasions. Function

The Mint is open for coming gold mohurs, stamping of silver, minting of copper pice testing and weighing of bullion and articles made thereof, the preparation of seals and badges and undertakes auction of valuable articles belonging to other departments

During the year under report 5,278 new stamped weights and measures were issued to the public 4,335 weights and measures were reverified and stamped, thus in all 9,613 weights and measures were dealt with by the Department. Weights of 53 persons were seized and detained under rule 15 of section 17 of the weights and measures Act, and 7 cases of using unstamped weights and measures were instituted which were compounded departmentally. Three persons were prosecuted in the court of the Police Magistrate under section 9 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1937 and two of them were convicted and fined Rs 11 each. Weights and Measures

Silver weighing 5,39,071 tolas was stamped 34,342 gold Mohurs, 287 half Mohurs and 263 quarter Mohurs were minted during the year. Mint

With a view to improve the methods of assaying and stamping bullions a committee has recently been appointed to go into the question and submit its proposals to the Government



## 9 Animal Husbandry Department

During the year the Department was in charge of Dr B B Joshi, G B V C as Director, under the control of Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Administration.

In May 1942 'the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' was abolished and 'Animal Welfare Section' was constituted and added to this Department. The Department is now sub-divided into the following sections —

- 1 The Livestock Improvement Section
- 2 The Disease control section with the Veterinary Investigation Laboratory and Goat Virus Station
- 3 The Cattle Fairs
- 4 Animal Welfare Section
- 5 The Home for Stray Dogs.

2 *Livestock Improvement Section* —It concerns itself mainly with the breeding, care and management of livestock and encouragement in maintaining and awakening interest through fairs, shows and demonstrations. During the year under report no fresh stock of Thirparkar bulls was purchased. Out of the balance of the last year, 10 bulls were distributed free to the deserving cattle breeders on the usual departmental terms.

14 Bull calves possessing typical characteristics of Nagauri breed at the Nagaur Cattle Farm were distributed as in the last year. As the cattle breeders found it difficult to maintain bulls according to the departmental instructions they returned six Nagauri Bulls which were redistributed among more deserving and responsible breeders.

Four bull stations continued functioning as chief cattle centres in Jodhpur city in the beginning of the year. In the interest of the local Ghanchis as also in view of economical measures the bull stations were reduced to two. Two Nagauri bulls and one Murrah buffalo bull remained stationed at the Nagaur Cattle Farm to give free service to the cows and she buffaloes of Nagaur and villages round about—Basm in particular. At the close of the year 10 cows of typical Nagauri breed were purchased from Sudin Samand and added to the live-stock of the Nagaur Cattle Farm which had 4 cows at the beginning of the year. One buffalo bull was given on usual departmental terms to cattle breeders in Jalore district. Eight buffalo bulls distributed last year continued to remain under close observation.

The services of all Government bulls and buffalo bulls are free to healthy cows and she buffaloes.

3 *Improvement of Horse Breed* —During the year two Marwari stallions were purchased at Rs 3000 and Rs 2000 each. They have been stationed at Jodhpur and Jalore respectively. Thus there are 7 stallions in service two at Jodhpur and one at each of the Veterinary Hospitals at Nagaur, Barmer, Bahi, Jalore and Sojat. As Makrana is a better centre of horse breeding activities the stallion from Nagaur was transferred to the Veterinary Hospital at Makrana. The total number of mares served by these stallions was 184.

4 *Improvement of Sheep Breed and Wool quality* —With a view to improve the quality of wool 50 Hissar Dale Rams were imported from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar. In consultation with the Economic Development Department, they were distributed in Phalodi and Nagaur districts as these districts are best suited for sheep rearing.

The Sheep Farm at, Nagaur, aims at raising improved type of Bikaneri sheep in the same way as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi has started a similar Farm at Hissar. At the close of the year there were 27 lambs, 66 ewes and 6 rams including 3 reverted by the sheep breeders

5 *All India Cattle Show, New Delhi* —Due to the after effects of the last famines and outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in Nagaur district during the year, the department could not participate in the All India Cattle Show which is annually held at New Delhi

6 *The Disease Control Section* —With a view to build up the disease-free herds this section gives prompt attention to the specific and common diseases of the live-stock. The Veterinary staff also attends to the care and management of the breeding operations of cattle, horses, camels, sheep etc

7 *Seth Tulsidas Veterinary Hospital* —Seth Tulsidass Veterinary hospital is under a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon assisted by another Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. With a view to make the Veterinary Hospital more popular and of more public benefit, the present Director, Animal Husbandry Department (Dr B B Joshi) spends two to three hours daily at this Hospital. The Veterinary doctors attend to the animals of Government institutions such as Zoological Gardens at Balsamand and Public Park, the Agricultural Farm at Mandor, Chopasni, the State Dairy, the Central Jail, the Sardar Samand, the Municipality and Gowshalas etc as also the animals of the public. A number of stockmen and dressers are also trained at the Hospital

The compound of the Hospital was extended and 6 stalls were constructed during the year with a view to provide more accommodation for inpatients

During the year under report, 220 in-door and 4,672 fresh cases of out-door patients were treated. Daily average attendance of patients was 78. 57 Major and 298 minor operations were performed

8 *District Veterinary Hospitals* —During the year there were 9 Veterinary District Hospitals and one touring Dispensary. These Veterinary Hospitals were at Nagaur, Sanchole, Barmer, Makrana (Parbatsar), Bali, Sojat, Pali, Phalodi and Jalore. They also serve as centres of livestock improvement work in the districts. Special attention was devoted to the castration of inferior males which included he-goats, rams, horses and bull-calves. In all about 937 villages were visited by the Veterinary staff of various hospitals

15,811 animals in all were treated during the period under review as against 25,097 of the last year. 229 major and 969 minor operations were performed as against 183 and 572 operations respectively in the preceding year. 16 cases of contagious specific and infectious diseases i.e. Rinderpest, Liver Fluke, Foot and Mouth, Sheep Pox, Coccidiosis and Mange in sheep were treated

9 *Out breaks* —During the year there was one outbreak of Anthrax and one of Haemorrhagic Septicemia at Nagaur which were controlled by inoculating the animals with anti-sera. At Sardar Samand there was an outbreak of sheep-pox, 157 heads were given sheep-pox vaccination and the outbreak was controlled. 301 sheep and goats were dosed against Distomatosis with Carbon Tetrachloride. Several cases of Broncho Pneumonia in goats in association with Corynebacterium infection were met within the districts of Jodhpur, Pali, Sojat and Nagaur. Strangles was reported from Jodhpur and Bali, 650 cattle heads were inoculated. 206 cattle were inoculated at Khaki-kh Baori on the occasion of their migration as per orders of His Highness. During the period under review all the Departmental heads concerned

were addressed to get their animals at Jodhpur inoculated against Rinderpest and accordingly 201 Government animals were protected against Rinderpest with Goat Virus

10 *Veterinary Investigation Laboratory*—The Veterinary Investigation Laboratory was engaged in the diagnosis of various diseases by microscopical culture and biological tests of blood and pathological specimen and by conducting post-mortem examinations. During the year under report preparation of goat virus was carried on as usual and some experiments with tissue vaccine were also carried on with encouraging results. Experiments on keeping qualities of the virus both under refrigeration and at room temperature and with the preparation of normal serum were carried on and 350 c c of normal goat serum was prepared and stocked. 627 samples of smears of blood and pus, 276 of faeces, 80 of scrapings, 20 of milk and 10 of urine were examined for the clinical and diagnostic work. In all 142 animals were subjected to various experiments and preparation of goat-virus. 22 post-mortem examinations were conducted.

Parasitic diseases as Trypanosomiasis in camels from Jalor, Bali and Pali districts, Babesiosis in horses and dogs in Jodhpur district and Spirochaetosis in fowl from Jodhpur and Bali have been recorded. Psorptic mange was found to be very common in horses and all cases in horses on examination proved to be of psorptic type while in camel, cattle, sheep and goat Sarcoptic was found to be common. 118 museum specimens were examined and some of them preserved. Two new ticks *Hyalomma egyptium* and *Rhipicephalus haemophysaloides* infesting domesticated animals in other parts of India were recorded here too. A topographic survey of the domesticated animals was carried on during the year and was put into tabulated charts.

11 *Veterinary Training*—Out of the three stipendiaries one at the Bombay Veterinary College and the other two at the Bihar Veterinary College, Patna, one studying at Patna College passed the examination in April 1942, and the Department engaged him as a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. During the year two stipendiaries were sent for Veterinary training—one to the Bihar Veterinary College, Patna and the other to the Bombay Veterinary College.

Dr. Hanuman Singh V. A. S. was sent to Bihar Veterinary College to attend Post Graduate classes in Veterinary Science. He came out successful and resumed his duties at the close of the year.

12 *Cattle Fairs*—During the year only two Cattle Fairs were held, one at Nagaur from January 25th to February 5th, 1942, the other at Tilwara during March 1942.

The Parbatsai Cattle Fair organised during September 1942 was cancelled owing to unexpected outbreak of cholera there.

The Nagaur and Tilwara Fairs were well organised. Every effort was made to make these Fairs centres of culture and education for the rural population. Demonstrations by the Animal Husbandry propaganda stall, Agricultural exhibition, propaganda stall of the Public Health Department, and free display films concerning the above departments to the peasants, were organised. Veterinary and medical dispensaries were temporarily opened for rendering such services as were necessary. The Veterinary staff spoke to the people in simple language on the prevention of many of the common ailments of cattle, their management and rearing them on useful lines.

The after effects of the famine reduced the proportion of the assembly of cattle in comparison to those in normal years.

The receipts of the Nagaur Fair amounted to Rs 15,111 while those of the Tilwara Fair were Rs 38,244

13 *The home for stray dogs* — This Home for stray dogs provides accommodation for about 200 dogs and the average number of dogs per day during the year was 145. The total number of dogs caught during the year was 1,356. Arrangements for better sanitation and feeding on scientific lines are made and regular veterinary aid is provided for the dogs housed in this home.

14 *Animal Welfare Section* — This section was originally a non-government concern under the title "Jodhpur Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"

In the absence of adequate monetary aid coming forth from charitable minded persons, the Society was abolished and its work was transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department. The Inspector, Animal Welfare Section assisted by one literate orderly detects cases of cruelty to animals and necessary legal action is taken against the defaulters.

For the purposes of Section 5 (2) of the Malabar Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933, the Sethi Tulsidas Veterinary Hospital continued to be Infirmary for the Welfare Section. The total number of cruelty cases detected during the year was 1,524 as against 609 in 1940-41.

During the year all the District Veterinary Hospitals were inspected twice by the Director of the Animal Husbandry Department.

The Entomologist of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, visited Jodhpur to study the warble fly tumours amongst cattle and goats. He examined the heads of cattle and goats at Jodhpur, Pali, Bahi, Erinpura and Mokalao.

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## 10 Co-operative Department

Mr Sanwaldan Ujwal, M A, held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Revenue Minister

Administration

2 The Department was started in 1937 for the amelioration of the economic condition of the people through the agency of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1923

Functions and Constitution.

3 The field establishment consisted of the Registrar, one Inspector, one Auditor and six sub-Inspectors one of whom was in charge of the societies in the Retroceded Area. The Inspector was appointed on 1st August 1942 and he is receiving his preliminary training in the department. So long as the post of the inspector remained vacant the Registrar carried on all the work. Out of the two more Sub-Inspectors sanctioned only one could be appointed during the year

Establishment

4 The activities of the department have been introduced in the paragnas of Bah Bilara, Jaitaran, Merta Nagaur, Pali, Parbatsar, Sojat, Jodhpur and Phalodi

Area of Operation

5 With the registration of the 12 new societies during the year there were 94 societies (excluding 12 societies in the retroceded area), with 1,894 members. Excluding 2 of these societies, viz Bilara sale and supply, and Jaswant College stores, the working capital of the movement was Rs 71,177 at the end of the year and the owned capital increased from Rs 29,354 to Rs 38,719 representing 55% of the total capital. It will thus appear that the societies are slowly but steadily building up their own funds

Working of Societies

*Agricultural Societies* -- There were 56 thrift and credit societies, 7 fodder societies and 1 sale and supply Society at Bilara

The thrift and credit societies had 863 members. A sum of Rs 25,440 was advanced during the year and Rs 21,449 recovered in principal giving a percentage of 87 on advances made during the year as against 78 for the previous year. The average loan outstanding against one member works out to Rs 32 which compares very favourably with the figures of other provinces and states

This is the credit side of the cooperative movement. Another achievement of cooperation which is no less important is the inculcation of the habit of thrift among the members with a view to improve their economic life. The members' own savings amounted to Rs 6,162 (cash) and 549 mds gram. The gram thus collected was advanced back to the members to sow their own seed.

In a country like Marwar it is of paramount importance for the agriculturists to collect fodder in good years for use during periods of scarcity. The department made effort to register 7 fodder societies with 118 members. By the end of the year 1941-42 fodder societies had collected 3,033 mds of fodder.

The sale and supply society limited at Bilara which was registered last year and attempts to link cooperation with marketing by arranging for the sale of the produce of the members collectively and supply improved seed and other commodities generally required by the agriculturists is making a good headway. In these days of war with difficulties of transport a society like this is of very great help not only to the agriculturists but also to the Government in organizing the sale and purchase of food stuffs and other essential commodities. Its importance and utility is growing every day and the department is receiving requests from other places where the movement has extended for the establishment of similar societies.



6 *Non-agricultural Societies* —The Department also tries to help the artisans and wage and salary earners in the rural as well as urban areas. There are now 29 societies with 798 members. These societies are proving valuable in helping these people — specially moohies and regars — in standing on their own legs not only on the side of production but also of sale and supply.

Only 12 out of 29 societies owe Rs 3,018 to the Government. They borrowed Rs 4,903 and repaid Rs 3,923 in principal to the Government during the year. In the case of these societies out of a total working capital of Rs 35,751, Rs 32,557 represents the members own savings giving a percentage of 91. Another remarkable fact is that out of 12 societies of the Jodhpur city only one owes Rs 532 to the Government. On the other hand they have invested Rs 2,900 in their sister societies.

7 *Co-operative Stores* —There is only one Co-operative Store in the Jaswant College with a membership of 101 persons and working capital of Rs 2,450. It purchased goods worth Rs 6,440 and sold worth Rs 5,660. The primary aim of the cooperative store is to give practical training to the students of commerce faculty, besides catering to their various needs. Not profit earning but service of the members is the motto of this store.

8 The co operative movement attempts to bring about economic, social and moral improvement of the people through self and mutual help by encouraging thrift, curtailing wasteful expenditure, improving production and regularizing distribution. In short, better farming, better business and better living is its aim.

9 The cost to the Government on this Department amounted to Rs 14,730 as against Rs 18,270 of the last year.

## 11 Dairy and Grass Farm Department.

Mr M. P. Fletcher held charge of the Department as Officer-In-Charge of the Agriculture and Grass Farms under the control of Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Administration.

## (a) DAIRY

2 The live-stock at the Dairy consisted of 22 buffaloes, 20 cows 42 calves 3 bulls and one bullock 6 more animals were added from Sardaisamand Cattle Farm The reduction in the number of animals has been made with a view to improve the quality of stock

3. The average daily sale of milk increased from 500 lbs to 1000 lbs, of butter from 8 to 16 lbs which still rose higher to 1,200 lbs and 32 lbs respectively at the close of the year under report

4 The income during the year was Rs 42,431 and the expenditure Rs 70,235 as against Rs 19,443 and Rs 44,145 respectively in the last year The difference between the expenditure and income was mainly due to the necessary capital investment in Dairy articles, appliances and bottles which were necessary due to the introduction of the pasteurising plant and the purchase of delivery cart in order to minimise the consumption of petrol

## (b) GRASS FARMS

5 The Grass Farms had 18 Grass preserves with a total area of 14,740 acres and two grass depots at Pali and Jodhpur

6 The Jor at Guna Endla was transferred to the control of the Personal Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur for the use of the stables

7 The Jor at Dndoi formerly under the control of the Dairy was transferred to the Grass Farms

8 The system of realizing fees in cash introduced in the year 1940-41 to avoid heavy accumulation of arrears of dues resulted in a considerable decrease of Government's revenue as the majority of cattle breeders being poor were unable to pay the charges in cash at the moment The Department, therefore, reverted to the old system of allowing grazing on credit This increased the revenue from Rs 4,725 to Rs 11,315 i.e. 50% No recovery was outstanding at the close of the season

9 The position of the grass during the year under report was as detailed below —

	Mds.
(i) Opening balance of grass in stock on 1st October 1941	1 52 779
(ii) Produce during the year	67,542
Total	2 20 321
(iii) Supplied to the State Departments	33 239
(iv) Local sale	4 825
(v) Grass written off	1 111
(vi) Wastage in transit	35
Total	39 210
(vii) Closing balance at the end of the year	1 81,111

10 The following comparative table exhibits the financial results -

Y E A R	Receipts	Expenditure
1940-41	33 612	1 18 259
1941-42	51,416	61,276
Net deficit		9 860

There is an apparent deficit of Rs 9,860 only against Rs 84,641 in the previous year, but the Government has been able to stock 28,332 maunds during the year at different Jors to serve as famine reserve at a cost of -/4/6 per maund against 1,52,779 maunds stocked in the previous year at -/9/- per maund

The total yield this year appears to be poor as compared to that in the previous year for the following reasons —

During the last year all types of grasses were cut which resulted in a large quantity of that fodder being unfit for consumption. The present policy is only to harvest best type of grass which has naturally reduced the total yield. Over and above this Gura Endla Jor which was capable of producing 20,000 maunds a year was transferred to the Stables. The rains during the year were also untimely

## 12 Economic Development Department

Dr Guwar Sahay, M A, LL B, Ph D (London) continued to hold charge of the Department until 20th July 1942, when Mr Shugan Chand Kothari, B A, P F S, late Superintendent of the Forests Department, was appointed in his place. The Department was under the control of the Chief Minister.

Administration

2 Development of Cottage and Rural Industries and Marketing Development continued to be the main activities of the Department throughout the year under review.

Scope of activity

3 *Surveys*—Marketing surveys of wool and sheep were concluded while a preliminary survey of hides and tanning in Erinpura, Bahi, Sumerpur, Bisalpur, etc. were also undertaken.

Marketing Development Section

4 *Wool Shearing and Marketing*—The second and the third wool shearing schemes were undertaken—August 1941, and March 1942 and duly completed on lines approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The total number of sheep dealt with was 29,100 belonging to 120 sheep owners of 20 villages in Nagaur and Jodhpur districts. The Government invested a sum of Rs 12,600 in both these schemes, receipts against which were Rs 13,100, the net savings to the Government amounting to Rs 470. Our sheep owners got an average net price of annas seven per sheep wool against the village market price of annas five per sheep wool. The gain to the sheep-breeders and wool producers was 43%. Efforts are being made through propaganda and publicity, to teach sheep owners and wool producers, better and scientific methods of shearing, grading and marketing.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Sheep shearing centre at Merta City.

5 *The Nagaur Sheep Fair*—The second Nagaur Sheep Fair was organised in February, 1942, along with the Nagaur Cattle Fair. Sheep of the different breeds of Marwar were exhibited and the price intelligence for each quality of wool was displayed on placards etc. Demonstrations of scientific Sheep Shearing and Wool Grading were given and prizes awarded to the owners of the best sheep and rams.

6 (a) *Cottage Industries*—Spinning and weaving of woollen and cotton cloths, e.g. blankets, carpets, shawls, dhoties, towels, tweeds, khadi etc. continued at the Jodhpur Cottage Industrial Centre.

The Industrial Development Section

(b) This section paid special attention to the manufacture of Handloom Barrack Blankets for the Defence Services of the Government of India. During the year under review the Department manufactured and supplied 19,200 blankets. A further order for 15,000 blankets is under execution.

Half a dozen Spinning Centres were fully organized where hundreds of women were engaged in plying spinning wheels night and day and ten families of weavers were engaged in weaving in their own homes. Thousands of artisans have learnt better methods of finishing their products by milling, fibre-raising and clipping.

7 The departmental Sales Emporium effected sales of their textiles worth Rs 866 during the year.

Sales Emporium

8. During the year gross expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs 28,859 and receipts were Rs 3,778 against Rs 33,835 and Rs 4,248 respectively in the last year.

Receipts and Expenditure

9 The question of the appointment of Tanning and Dyeing Masters is engaging the attention of the Government. As soon as these appointments are made and the selected candidates join their duties, instructions in tanning and dyeing will be started.

Polytechnic Prospects.



## CHAPTER V

## COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

## 1 Jodhpur Railway

The first portion of the Railway from Marwar Junction to Pali (19 miles) was completed in June 1882, and the line was extended from Pali to Luni Junction (25 miles) in June 1884 a further extension from Luni Junction to Jodhpur (20 miles) was opened in March 1885. In order to deal with the large output of salt from Pachpadra a branch from Luni Junction to Pachpadra (60.51 miles) was opened for traffic in March 1887. In the same year, a proposal was put forward to link up Jodhpur with other important towns in the State, such as Nagam and Makrana and finally a through line to Bikaner was proposed. An agreement was accordingly arrived at between the Jodhpur and Bikaner States which provided that each State should construct and finance the portion of the line in its respective territory and receive the profits arising therefrom the combined line being worked under common management. In January 1924, the Bikaner Government announced their intention of managing their own Railway and requested the Jodhpur Government to agree to their separation from the joint partnership of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway. On 1st November 1924 the Bikaner Railway finally separated partnership with the Jodhpur Railway. The line up to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Frontier (123.50 miles) was completed in December 1891. An extension from Merta Road to Kuchaman Road (73 miles) was completed in March 1893. The line from Balotra (instead of Pachpadra) to the British Frontier (134.44 miles) on the western border of the State was completed in December 1900. About this time as a result of this extension, a broad gauge line in British India from Shadipali to Hyderabad (Sindh) was converted to metric gauge and the management of this line was entrusted to the Jodhpur State and worked as part of the Jodhpur Railway under an agreement with the Government of India. A branch line from Merta Road to Merta City (8.95 miles) was constructed in 1905. A line from Degana to the Bikaner Frontier (61.11 miles) was constructed in September 1909. The Phalodi Branch (79.19 miles) was constructed in May 1914. The Ladnun Branch (4.56 miles) was constructed in 1915, but the main line to Sujargarh was re-aligned in 1932 to include Ladnun which left 3.11 miles. A branch line from Jodhpur to Fidusar Stone Quarries (9.39 miles) was completed in March 1924. A branch line Makrana to Parbatsar (13.21 miles) was completed in 1928. The Pipar Bilara narrow gauge Railway (25.72 miles) was converted to metre gauge in 1928. A branch line from Samdari to Ranwara (95.23 miles) was completed in 1931. The Marwar Junction Phulad branch (15.58 miles) connecting the Jodhpur Railway with the Udaipur Chitorgarh Railway was completed on 4th February 1936. A portion of Balotra Pachpadra re-alignment (6.75 miles) was opened on 26th September 1939. The Pachpadra—Pachpadra Salt Section (7.78 miles) was opened for all traffic on 11th April 1940 and the old alignment Balotra to Pachpadra Salt (10 miles) was dismantled and thus the net decrease was 2.22 miles. Phalodi—Pokaran extension 35.48 miles was opened for all traffic on 27th July 1940. The total length of the Railway in the Jodhpur State is now 806.95 miles.

Besides this, the Jodhpur Government works the following sections in Sindh under an agreement with the Government of India —

- 1 Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway (British Section 238.52 miles)
- 2 Mirpur Khas Khadro Railway (49.50 miles)
- 3 Khadro Mohtanagar Section opened on 10th March 1939 (105.6 miles)
- 4 A portion of Khadro Nawab Shah line (20.66 miles) opened on 20th November 1939

Thus the total length of the Railway worked by the Jodhpur Government is 1,125 69 miles as in the preceding year

2 Major J W Gordon, C I E , O B E , was the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway throughout the year under the administrative control of the Chief Minister Major Gordon proceeded on 2 months and 5 days' leave on the 2nd June, 1941

3 The total capital outlay including suspense on open line of the Jodhpur Railway (whole system) at the close of the year ending 31st March, 1942 was Rs 6,21,66,604 as against Rs 6,35,91,627 in the preceding year The gross earnings for the whole system were Rs 1,70,69,584 while working expenses and net earnings were Rs 73,78,932 and Rs 96,90,652 respectively as against Rs 1,50,75,641, Rs 72,46,585 and Rs 78,29,056 respectively in the preceding year, the percentage of net earnings on capital outlay being 15 59 as against 12 31 in 1940-41 The total capital outlay including suspense on open line on the Jodhpur Section was Rs 4,91,34,066 as against Rs 5,05,31,621 in 1940-41 The gross earnings of the Jodhpur Section amounted to Rs 1,15,08,753 while the working expenses were Rs 46,92,314 and net earnings were Rs 68,16,439 against Rs 1,03,79,795, Rs 46,38,660 and Rs 57,41,135 respectively in 1940-41. The percentage of net earnings to total capital outlay on open line was 13·87 against 11 36 in the last year

4 The Railway owned 94 locomotives, 283 passenger carriages, 107 other coaching vehicles, 2,577 goods stock, 6 motor inspection trollies and one rail motor car

5 The following statement shows the number of passengers carried and coaching earnings for the whole system during the year —

Particulars	1940 41	1941 42
1 Number of passengers carried	5 601 985	5 938 219
2 Passenger miles	Miles 218 457 705	Miles 246 607 144
3 Average Journey	39 0	41 5
4 Earnings from passengers carried excluding refunds	Rs 47 17,817	Rs 53 34 578
5 Average rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies, 4 15	Pies 4 15
6 Total Coaching Earnings	Rs 54 63 199	Rs 62 02 202

6 The following statement gives the tonnage of goods carried and earnings from goods traffic —

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42
1 Number of tons carried	Tons 1 308 606	Tons 1 492 454
2 Net ton miles	Miles 213 505 305	Miles 256 300 243
3 Average haul	163 0	172 0
4 Earnings from tonnage carried	Rs 90 69 525	Rs 1 01 96,671
5 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies 8 10	Pies 7 64
6 Total Goods Earnings	Rs 91 01 550	Rs 1 02,20 456

7 The working expenses of the Jodhpur Railway (whole system) Working expenses  
were as under —

Departments	Works	1940-41		1941-42	
		Jodhpur Railway (Whole System)	Jodhpur Railway (Jodhpur Sec)	Jodhpur Railway (Whole System)	Jodhpur Railway (Jodhpur Sec)
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Engineering	Maintenance of Way and Works	9 97 311	6 35,889	12 86,513	8,72,050
Locomotive	Maintenance and renewal of engines, cost of the fuel and other expenses attributable to motive power	21 89 347	14 91 383	25 89 888	17 31 398
Carriage & Wagon	Maintenance and renewal of Carriage and Wagon stock	5 97 667	4,07 130	4,79 507	3,20 191
Traffic	Commercial and transportation	10 17 865	6 93,078	11 55 874	7 71 047
Agency & others	Management Audit Medical Stores and Police	4 56 166	3,03,595	4 91,260	3 19,867
Miscellaneous	Law charges, compensation contribution to provident fund etc	6 45,881	2 02 356	8 15,263	3,02,865
Electrical service	Expenses	3 18 405	2 11,128	2,60,674	1,72 008
	Total ordinary expenses	62 22 042	39 44 559	70 78 979	44 89 426
	Replacement and Renewals	10 23 943	6 94 101	2 99 953	2 02 888
	Grand Total	72 46 585	46,38 660	73 78 932	46 92 314

8 The Capital expenditure (excluding construction and suspense) Capital expenditure.  
as compared with that for the year 1940-41 was as given below —

Heads	Whole System		Jodhpur Section	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Preliminary Expenses	19	2		
2 Land	33 943	89	284	
3. Structural Engineering Works	2 11 008	38 565	1 49 591	58 635
4. Equipment	57 682	12 116	55 599	10 605
5 Rolling Stock	97 313	—15 61 987	97 313	—15 67 987
6 General Charges	—12,330	—3 271	1,191	
7 Collieries				
8 Miscellaneous				
Total	3 87 635	—15 14,486	3 03 978	—14 92 747

9 The Stores balance on 31st March, 1942 was worth Rs 16,10,348 Stores balance.  
against Rs. 16,11,536 in 1940-41



10. The following statement shows the train miles for the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year —

Trains		1940-41	1941-42
Passenger		706,945	623,040
Mixed	..	1,115,460	1,098,879
Goods	..	617,116	707,247
Departmental		23,614	38,681
Total		2,463,135	2,467,847

11. The number of employees at the close of the year was 8,429 (16 Europeans, 18 Anglo-Indians and 8,395 Indians) costing Rs. 37,23,335 against 8,480 (17 Europeans, 19 Anglo-Indians and 8,444 Indians) costing Rs 34,35,673 in 1940-41.

MILES  
1,000

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

1929-30

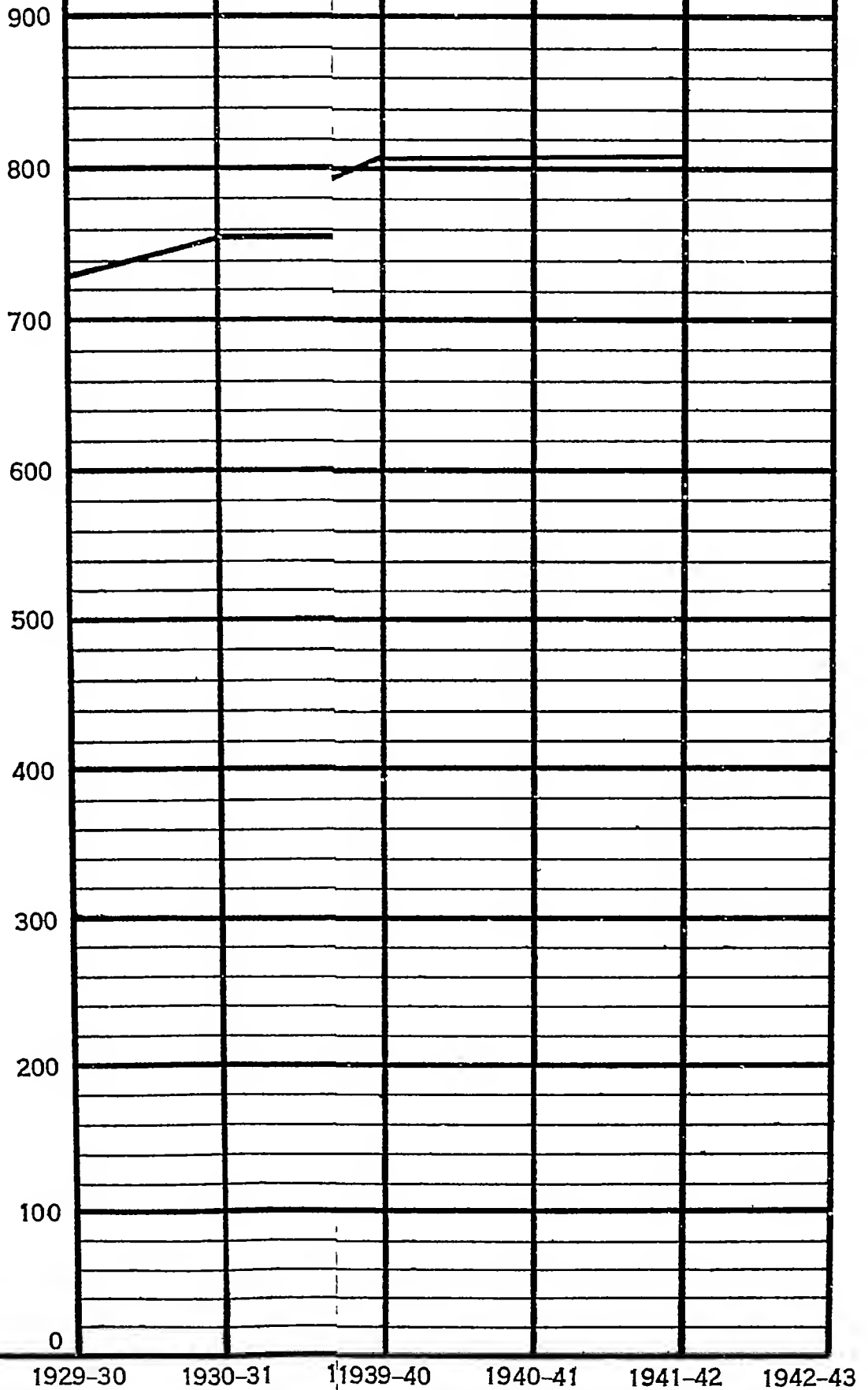
1930-31

1939-40

1940-41

1941-42

1942-43





## 2 Public Works Department.

1 The Public Works Department comprises the following Sub-Departments or branches —

- 1 The Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Water Supply and Drainage)
- 2 The Gardens and Zoo Department
- 3 The Water Works Department
4. The Development Department
- 5 The Farrashkhana Department

2 S G Edgai Esqr I S E continued as Superintending Engineer and Mr F F Ferguson as Executive Engineer throughout the year Mr Ferguson was on leave from the 16th December, 1941 to 12th February 1942, and during his absence the work was carried on by Messrs Kishori Lal and Haji Mohamed Hanif In addition to these there were five Assistant Engineers in charge of sub-divisions and there were separate officers in charge of the Development, Water Works, Farrashkhana and Gardens and Zoo Departments Mr Kishori Lal, Assistant Executive Engineer was from the 16th May, 1942 placed on special duty in connection with Air Raid Precautions and Haji Mohamed Hanif officiated as Assistant Executive Engineer from the same date

The Public Works Department was under the control of the Public Works Minister

3 The receipts and expenditure of the Department were as given below —

A. Receipts (Revenue)		1940-41	1941-42
1 Public Works Department		2 74 208	1,76 479
2 Gardens and Zoo		7,027	11 198
3 Water Works		3,00 944	3,20,499
4. Development Department		71,614	67,356
5 Board of Communications		79 246	18,372
6 Abu Kothies		417	
7 Farrashkhana		911	1 237
Total		7,34 367	5,95,141

B Expenditure (Revenue)		1940-41	1941-42
1 Public Works Department		7 48 331	8,55,827
2 Gardens		1 13 226	1 26 909
3 Zoo		18 898	19 037
4 Water Works		1 93,142	2,09 908
5 Development Department		24 387	23 876
6 Abu Kothies		6 582	9,738
7 Board of Communications			2,735
8 Farrashkhana		1,83,993	2,07,451
Total		12,88,559	14,55,481

C Capital Expenditure		1940-41	1941-42
1	Original Buildings	11 59 489	10 04 880
2	Original Communications	40 557	50 283
3	Original Irrigation	12 906	3 520
4	Original Water Supply	44 122	25 570
5	Original Drainage	31 469	30 218
6	Original Miscellaneous Works	9 274	7 859
7	Original Retroceded Area	137	8 324
8	Original Works Development	17,689	14 461
9	Original Water Works	37 495	27 274
10	Original Gardens	4 536	1 256
Total		13 77 674	11,82 644
Total Revenue and Capital Expenditure		26 66 232	26 38 125

4 The following works were carried out during the year —

- (a) *Chittar Palace* —On the construction of the New Palace at Chittar Hill work to the extent of Rs 6,04,107 was done during the year thus bringing the total expenditure upto 30th September, 1942, to Rs 86,77,641. In view of the difficulties in obtaining certain material due to War and also in view of the impossibility of obtaining boilers and generators for the extension of the Power House to supply electricity requirement of the Palace it was decided in consultation with Mr Walter George, Architect to complete the East Suite in all respects and to furnish it if possible and to partially complete Staff Court, Zenana Court, Central Block His Highness' Suite Viceregal Suite and Garden etc. by completing structural items, electrical Wiring and decorative items and such other items as may be done. A good deal of progress had been made by the end of the year and the Chittar Palace construction organisation was decided to be disbanded on the 31st October 1942 and a Chittar Palace maintenance sub division as part of the Public Works Department was brought into being.
- (b) *His Highness' Residence at Sardar Samand* —The work of constructing a Swimming Pool, as well as Drivers quarters which were commenced last year, were completed. Quarter for P W D Staff, a Pujari's quarters and other works were carried out during the year. The construction of a Seed Store, and a bungalow for Mr Fletcher as well as Terrace Garden Works were commenced during the year.
- (c) *Ootacamund Palaces* —Electrical wiring was re-wired and the construction of a retaining wall was commenced during the year.
- (d) *Raikabagh Palace* —The work of adding an open terrace on northside for first floor of Sareshwari Kothi which was commenced last year, was completed. Additions and alterations to Mr Bhom Singhji's Bungalow, Office for Minister-in-Waiting, constructing Car Sheds for Minister-in-Waiting and Personal Military Secretary, providing Shell Sheet on old Ashphalt Road and in Zenana Garden, additions and alterations to Kamdar's office and constructing a verandah on south-east of

the ground-floor of Meriwala Bungalow, were carried out and the work of constructing a new three storied Block on the site of old Baradari at Raikabagh, was commenced during the year

- (c) *Ratanada Palace* —The work of constructing 6 Runs for Poultry was done during the year
- (t) *Military Buildings* —The works of extension of sepoy's latrines providing doors to the existing latrines and constructing two kitchens at Saidar Infantry, were commenced and completed during the year
- (g) *Police Buildings* —New Police Station Buildings were constructed at Udaimandu Jodhpur, Gura Endla, and Kherapa. Additions and alterations were carried out to Police Station at Sardarpura and City Police Station at Jodhpur. The Sub Inspector's quarter at Pal was extended. The work of constructing Police Stations at Ramsai and Sankra were commenced during the year
- (h) *Prisons* —Improvements were made to the kitchen and latrine of wards No B & C. Alterations to Barrack No 3A and the wall of Jail Garden were also carried out
- (i) *Customs Buildings* —The construction of Customs Thanas at Somesar and Sauderao were completed. Customs Thana buildings were constructed at Dhulet, Sama, Lulas, Pipai City and Degana. The work of constructing Customs Thana at Baitu was commenced
- (j) *Education Buildings* —A temple was constructed at Chopra School and new School buildings at Parbat-sar and Barmer were commenced
- (k) *Animal Husbandry* —Additions and alterations were made at Seth Tuls Dass Veterinary Hospital, Jodhpur
- (l) *Dairy* —Another Milking Shelter was constructed and drainage arrangements made
- (m) *Grass Farm* —The construction of Quarters for a Hawaldar and a Chowkidar at Grass Depot Pal was commenced during the year
- (n) *Mayo College, Ajmer* —Additions and alterations were carried out at new Jodhpur House, Ajmer.
- (o) *Hawala* —The work of constructing Hawaldar and Naib Hawaldars' quarters at Sadu as well as Hawala Kotri at Jakhi were completed. New Hawala Kotries were constructed at Indokha, Gura Endla, Sanwari and for Gawan Hawaldar at Sardarpura, Jodhpur. The work of constructing Hawala Daroga's quarters at Merta City Hawala Kotri Bala and Revenue Inspector's quarters at Jaitaran were commenced during the year
- (p) *Excise* —The construction of an Excise Chowki at Bhalki was commenced during the year
- (q) *Law and Justice* —Certain works were carried out at the Judicial Superintendency at Sambhar

- (r) *Municipality*—A block of 10 latines for males was constructed at Mohan Kund in Jodhpur City
- (s) *Electrical Department*—Family quarters for Staff were constructed at Nazimbagh and Chopasni, Jodhpur. A rest room for Telephone Operator at Power House was also provided
- (t) *Public Health*—In connection with malaria, drainage arrangements were made, east and west of Rest House at Merta City as desired by the Public Health Department
- (u) *Medical*—The work of constructing an aid post at Kuchera was commenced this year
- (v) *Residential Bungalows*—Additions and alterations were carried out to the bungalows occupied by Shri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the Chief Judge and the Bank Manager
- (w) *Mount Abu*—A verandah was added and petty alterations made at the Lake House
- (x) *General*—The construction of Meteorological Staff quarter which was commenced last year was completed. A new Piao building inside Sojati Gate and quarters for P W D Lorry Drivers were constructed and the Laboratory room at P W D Office was extended. Additions and alterations were carried out to Yard Foreman's quarters in Ratanada Palace compound
- (y) *Reteced Area*—An aid post at Sendia was constructed during the year
- (z) *Fairs*—A Chabutri was constructed at Tilwara Cattle Fair Ground

5 During the year there were 18 landing grounds as under in the State in addition to the Jodhpur Aerodrome—

1 Pali	7 Merta Road	13 Sheo
2 Sojat	8 Tilwara	14 Jaswantpnra
3 Falna	9 Gadra Road	15 Gudha
4 Jalore	10 Uterlai	16 Madri
5 Sanchoe	11 Khairla	17 Hemawas
6 Nagaur	12 Sadri	18 Khichand

During the year 1,063 aeroplanes as compared with 514 in 1940-41 used the Jodhpur Aerodrome

6 The length of surface painted roads around Jodhpur was 32.54 miles as in the previous year. The length of metalled roads in Jodhpur State at the close of the year was 334.10 against 330.34 of the last year. The length of dressed up tracks was 705½ miles against 658½ miles at the close of the last year. In addition to these, there are 394 miles of dressed up inspection paths along the canals of various irrigation and water supply works. During the year the length of the gravel roads was increased from 890.30 to 929.36 miles. Paved, metalled and surface painted roads as well as gravel roads and dressed up tracks are detailed in appendix "E"

Routes covered by motor service contracts let out by Board of Communications are given in Appendix "F" The proceeds from the sale of monopoly rights during the year amounted to Rs 18,372 as compared with Rs 79,246 during the year 1940-41 The heavy decrease is due to curtailment in the number of routes as also reduction in the contract amounts due to rationing of petrol

7 The total area irrigated during the year from various tanks was 44,474 25 Bighas and the revenue assessed thereon was Rs 77,869 as compared with Rs 78,726 25 bighas on which revenue assessed was Rs 1,48,464 in 1940-41 The total realisation during the year was Rs 97,082 as against Rs 1,46,949 in the previous year, and this includes arrears of irrigation dues of previous years The prospects of the coming irrigation season are hopeful as most of the tanks received a good deal of water during the year

Irrigation

At Sardar Samand, a Channel was constructed for irrigating fields and a stone paved causeway was made for the overflow of Summar Samand

Due to fall in price and depression and in order to help the cultivators a reduction of 20% in the irrigation rates has been sanctioned year by year since 1933-34 The remission thus granted amounted to Rs 13,222 as against Rs 25,080 in the preceding year

8 The total receipts and expenditure of the Development Department were Rs 67,356 and 38,326 respectively as compared with Rs 71,614 and 42,076 respectively for the previous year The receipts on account of Patta fees and sale of land being Rs 1,638 and Rs 65,991 respectively

Development

22 plots in Sardarpura, 14 plots in Ratanada, 6 plots in Paota and some more plots in other areas were sold Five more properties have been acquired in connection with Development of Chuna Ki Bhatti area

The number of buildings constructed or under construction in Sardarpura, Ratanada and Siwanchi Gate areas were 742, 230 and 67 as against 707, 215 and 47 respectively in the previous year

There were 169 Patta and other cases in hand at the beginning of the year and 301 new cases were instituted during the year in all 470 cases Of these, 273 were disposed off leaving a balance of 197 cases at the close of the year

9 During the year vegetables worth Rs 8,332 were produced at the Experimental Vegetable Garden and sold

Gardens

10 A number of stand pipe platforms in Development area were provided with drains Drains were also provided in a number of streets in the City and insanitary lanes in Development area

Drainage Works

11 One branch Sewer 2,400 ft long was laid from Hatiram Ka Oda on the Nagauri Gate road The Sewerage system functioned properly and the full quantity of sullage was utilised on the Sewage Farm without nuisance

Sewerage Scheme

12 During the year under report 13 72 inches of rain was received in Jodhpur but as a result of unfavourable distribution the storage reservoirs with the exception of Balsamand which overflowed, did not receive much replenishment The number of consumers rose from 1150 to 1,209 in 1941-42 The receipts during the year underhead Water Supplies to Public and State Departments were Rs 43,102 and 2,53,644 respectively as compared with Rs 38,896 and 2,29,385 respectively for 1940-41 The total expenditure on the maintenance water works during the year, was Rs 1,68,612 as compared with Rs 1,51,449 in the preceding year

Jodhpur Water Works



13 Under the Well Supply, two wells under P W D were worked during the year. The D'Closet Well at Mandore also continued to be worked for supply of water to Distillery and Dhobi Ghat. The total cost of pumping from wells during the year was Rs 17,472 and the quantity of water pumped out was Rs 3,76,07,500 gallons resulting in a cost of Re -/7/5 per 1,000 gallons. The water pumped was in all cases (except the Distillery) supplied to State Departments and cost credited to P W D against the expenditure of Rs 17,472 was Rs 16,240 thus leaving a debit of Rs 1,232 to head Well Supply. A booster Pump was installed at Filter Plant. The 21" G I Pipe Line from Kharadion-Ka-Bas to Kabootron-Ka-Chowk was laid. The work of laying 3" pipeline from Girdi Kote to Kilikhana and from Lakharon-Ka-Bas to City Police was commenced during the year.

#### 14 *Rainfall on catchment area —*

*Umaidsagar* —Rainfall on Umaidsagar area occurred on 19 occasions totalling 11 17 inches and 13 10 ft of water was received in the tank which had no water at the commencement of the monsoon.

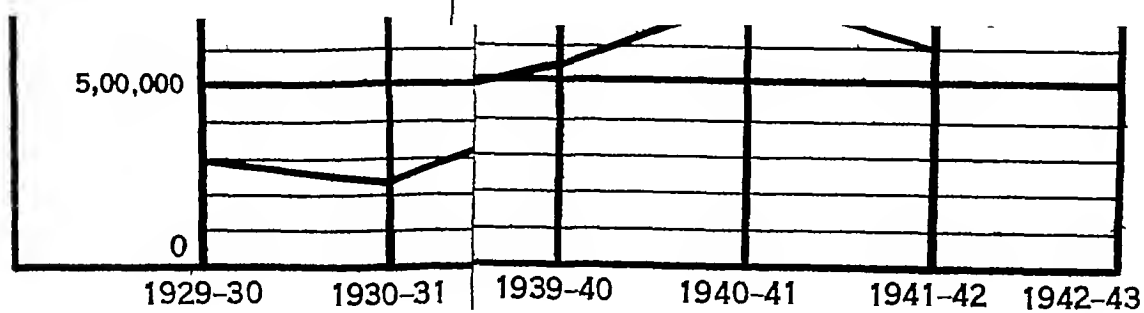
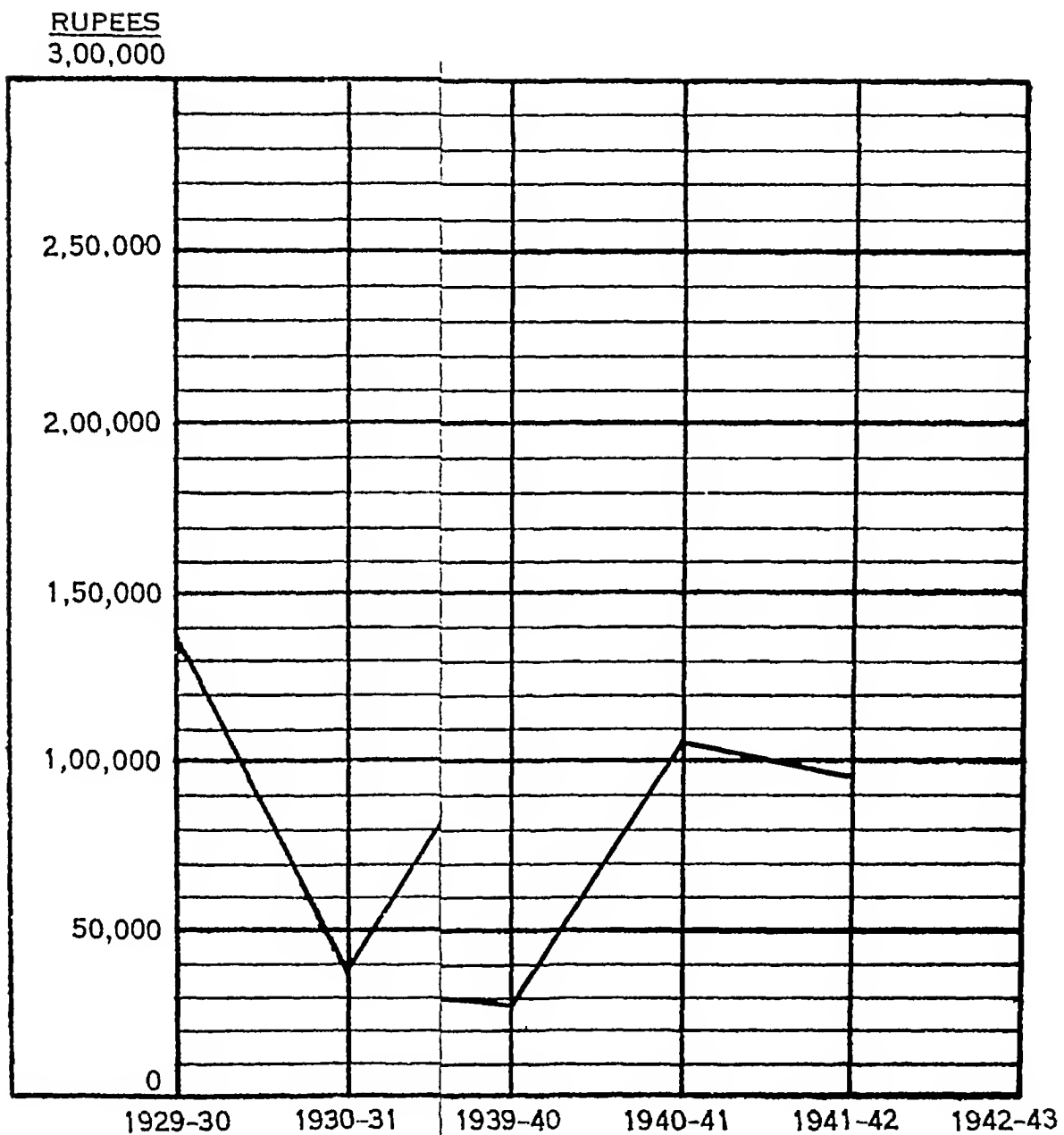
*Kailana* —There was 10 01 inches of rainfall on the catchment area and 9 43 ft of water was received. The gauge at the close of the monsoon was 27 70 ft.

*Balsamand* —There was 11 89 inches of rainfall on the catchment area and 18 50 ft of water was received in the tank which overflowed.

15 Pumping from Summair Samand into Takhsatsagar Dam was commenced on the 28th October 1941 when the water level in the Dam was 52 40 ft. Pumping was stopped on the 14th December 1941 with the water level in the Dam of 60 52 ft, during the pumping period the city supply was taken from Umaidsagar.

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# RUPEES





### 3 Electrical Department

The Department consists of the following sub-departments —

Administration.

1. Electric Section
- 2 Mechanical Section
- 3 Ice and Aerated Water Factory
- 4 Telephones
- 5 Conservancy and Dumping Ground
- 6 Stores
- 7 Accounts General Office

These different sub-departments were under the control of the Electrical Engineer, Mr C H Wilson, A M I E E, the Department being under the control of the Public Works Minister

2 The statement of actual expenditure under this head during the year is given below From this it will be observed that works amounting to Rs 1,04,870 were carried out against the grant of Rs 2,06,700 Savings are due to general savings under different estimates and lapses on other works

Capital Works

No	Particulars	Expenditure	Budget grant
1	Electric Section	96 117	1 66 800
2	Mechanical Section	237	500
3	Ice & Aerated Water Factory		
4	Telephone Section	8 516	33 400
5	Conservancy		6 000
	Total	1 04 870	2 06 700

3 The receipts and expenditure during the year as compared with those of the preceding year were as detailed below —

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

Heads	1940-41		1941-42	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
Electric Section	7 74 891	3 79 271	9 26 495	3 96 953
Mechanical Section	55 328	54 848	58 909	63 712
Ice and Aerated Water Works	55 356	36 127	65 917	43 485
Telephone Section	35 499	26 722	35 601	25 078
Conservancy and Dumping ground	46	45 573	949	43 381
Stores	1 432	6 579	2 871	5 858
Total	9 22 552	5 49 120	10 90 742	5,78 467

4 The profit and loss for the year under review as derived from the Pro-Forma Accounts is as given below —

Heads	Profit	Loss	Net Profit
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1 Mechanical Section —			
1 Workshop		3 578	
2 Motor Lorry		69	
2 Ice and Aerated Water Factory	5,100		
3 Electric Section			
1 Production	2 81,170		
2 Installation	36,882		
Total	3,23,218	3,647	3,19,571

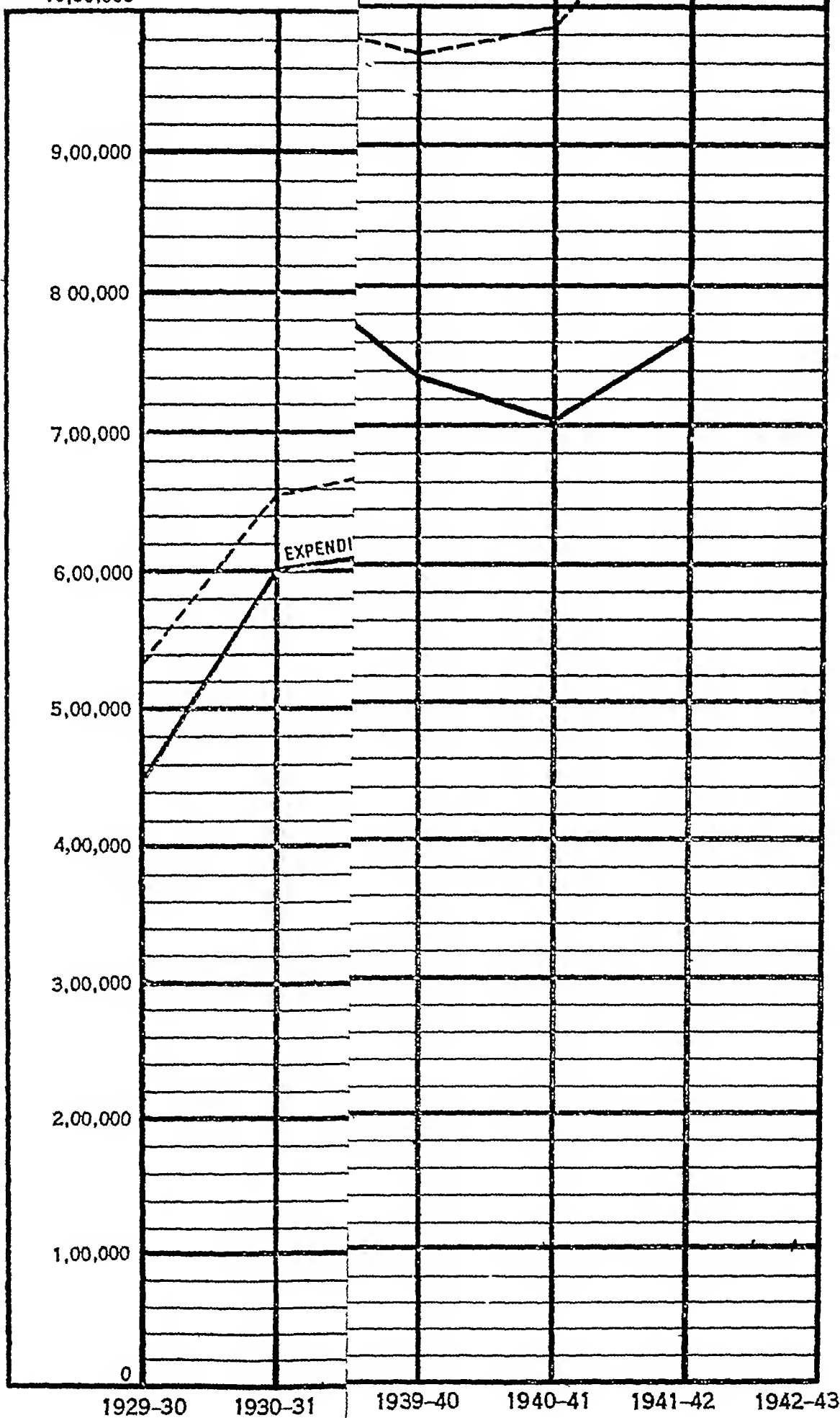
Thus there was a net profit of Rs 3,19,571 as against Rs 2,72,499 in the preceding year

5. The number of consumers rose from 4,576 in the last year to 4,787 during the year under review

The number of telephone subscribers also rose from 416 to 432 during the year

6 A graph showing the income and expenditure of this Department is attached

RUPEES  
10,00,000





**4. Press and Stationery Department.**

Mr Cham Puri held the charge of the Department under the control of the Minister-in-Waiting throughout the year. Administration

2 The Department was established about 83 years ago to meet the printing requirements of the State Departments With the advance of times it extended its activities and is now fully equipped to cope with printing work of the whole of the State and Railway Organisation and Function.

3. The daily average number of persons employed during the year was 186 against 175 in the preceding year Daily average number of persons

4 There was no accident except one minor accident. Accidents

5. The printing receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs 82,369 against Rs 86,500 of the preceding year Working Results.

6 The gross earnings of the Department during the year were Rs 1,04,020 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 93,476 thus leaving a net profit of Rs 10,544 against Rs 20,742 of the preceding year. The fall in earnings is mainly due to rise in prices of articles, the increase in establishment expenditure and decrease in printing earnings Receipts and Expenditure





## 5. State Hotel.

Mrs. G. Hebbard was incharge of this department. Mr. Maharatna held charge during the absence of Mrs G Hebbard in May and June 1942.

Administration.

2 The Hotel accommodated 164 guests against 125 during 1940-41 and 134 during 1939-40

Guests.

Counting each day of guest's stay as one day the number of guest days for the last three years are as follows —

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
State Guest Days	933	606	499
Paying Guest Days	2,400	3,555	3,965
Total	3 432	4,161	4,464

The Hotel continued to manage the Jodhpur Railway Restaurant Cars which were taken over from the 1st August 1940 Profit for the period, 1st February 1941 to 31st March 1942 was Rs 7,488 as against Rs 1,662 for six months from the 1st August 1940 to 31st January 1942

3 The actual receipts, expenditure and profits for the last three years are as follows —

Financial Results.

	Receipts	Expenditure	Profits
1939-40	74 423	67,550	6,873
1940-41	68 728	61,571	7 157
1941-42	95 594	66,656	28,938



## CHAPTER VI

**MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.**

1 The Military Department was under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as Commander-in-Chief of the Jodhpur State forces Administration

Brigadier R C Duncan, M V O , O B E , was Commandant, Jodhpur State Forces and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur during the year under report

Lieut -Colonel Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Sujan Singh was the Staff Officer to the Commandant, Jodhpur State Forces

Mr Shri Krishan Tripathi, P A to the Commandant, Jodhpur State Forces was appointed Honorary Captain

2 The cost of the Headquarters office including the pay of 25 Cycle Sowars was Rs 44,426 as against Rs 40,874 in 1940-41

3 (a) His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, inspected the Jodhpur State Forces in the month of July 1942 Inspection

(b) The following officers visited the Jodhpur State Forces —

1 Lieut -General Sir Frederick Gwatkin, C B , D S O , M C , Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, inspected the Jodhpur State Forces, in the month of December 1941

2 Lt -Col K C S Erskine M C , Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces

3 Captain R J Benwell, Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces

4 Lt -Col C R Stott M C , Military Adviser, for Mechanical and Animal Transport

5 Major A V McDonald, Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces

6 Major R Q C Manwaring, The Guides Cavalry Liaison Officer.

7 Mr W J Cox, Civil Chief Master Armourer

8 Ordnance Mechanical Engineer, Ferozepore Arsenal

9 Major J D Rankin Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces

4 The State Forces at the end of the year were made up as follows —

*Regular —*

- (a) Jodhpur Saidai Bissala
- (b) Jodhpur Sardar Bissala Training Centre
- (c) Jodhpur Saidai Infantry
- (d) Jodhpur Training Battalion
- (e) 2nd Jodhpur Infantry
- (f) Jodhpur Bodyguard Squadron
- (g) 3rd Jodhpur Infantry
- (h) Jodhpur Mule Troop
- (i) Jodhpur State Military Band
- (j) Jodhpur Military Hospital

*Irregular —*

(a) Fort Guard

(b) Corps of the Cycle Sowars

5 The cost of the Military Department was Rs 18,67,863 against Rs 13,99,243 in the year 1940-41

*Jodhpur Sardar Rissala (including Jodhpur Sardar Rissala Training Centre)*

6 The unit took part in the following operations —

Hazara 1891, N W F of India 1897-98 China 1900, The Great War-Ia Bussée 1914, Cambrai 1917 France and Flanders 1914-15, Megiddo, Sharon, Damascus and Palestine, Jordan Valley, Haifa and Aleppo 1918

7 Lieut-Colonel G G Collins Senior Special Service Officer was commandant during the year under report

Major Thakur Zabar Singh was Commandant, Jodhpur Sardar Rissala Training Centre, during the year under report

8 The departmental receipts during the year were Rs 11,148 as against Rs 21,167 in the preceding year

9 The total expenditure was Rs 6,79,318 as against Rs 5,26,760 in the preceding year

10 (a) 156 officers, non-commissioned officers and men qualified themselves at the course of instructions in various institutions in India

(b) The following N C Os were attached to I A Regular units as shown against each —

No 1143 Dfr Hamir Singh		No 1 I A C T C Ferozepore
No 1249 L/Dfr Ranjeet Singh	}	Preliminary Training in 3" Mortar with 10/19 Hyderabad Regiment
No 1326 L/Dfr Khaju Khan		Agra

11 The following were discharged and transferred to the Pension establishment during the year —

(a) Discharge		
Officers	..	nil
Other Ranks		53
(b) Transferred to Pension Establishment		
Jemadar Karim Khan		
Other Ranks	..	13
(c) Transfers to other units		
Officer Cadet Bhoor Singh transferred to 3rd Jodhpur Infantry		
Other Ranks	..	24

12. The following promotions were gazetted during the year — Promotions.

- 1 Captain K Arjun Singh to Major
- 2 Captain K Surajbhan Singh to Major
- 3 Captain Th Zabar Singh to Major
- 4 Captain Kalyan Singh to Major
- 5 Captain Sultan Singh to Major
- 6 Captain Chandan Singh to A/Major
- 7 Lieut Dhonkal Singh to Captain
- 8 Lieut Bhopal Singh to Captain
- 9 Lieut Sardar Singh to Captain
- 10 Lieut Th Jagat Singh to Captain
- 11 Lieut K Mohan Singh to Captain
- 12 Lieut Ramdan Singh to Captain
- 13 Lieut K Prem Singh to Captain
- 14 2/Lt Kheem Singh to Lieut
- 15 Ris Chhog Singh to Lieut
- 16 Officer Cadet Umed Singh to 2nd Lieut
- 17 Jemadar Nadir Shaw to 2nd Lieut
- 18 Jemadar S K Banerjee to 2/Lt
- 19 Jemadar Shambhoo Singh to Risaldar
- 20 Jemadar Jai Singh to Risaldar
- 21 No 1048 Dfr Gaj Singh to Jemadar
- 22 No 650 Dfr Kan Singh to Jemadar
- 23 No 1075 Dfr Pratap Singh to Jemadar
- 24 No 1113 Dfr Ajmeri Khan to Jemadar
- 25 No 984 Dfr Ram Singh to Jemadar
- 26 No 1045 Dfr Hanuman Singh to Jemadar
- 27 No 1144 Dfr Jor Singh to Jemadar

Other Ranks

91

13 (a) The following officers were appointed —

Appointment

- 1 Captain Dhonkal Singh to Adjutant
- 2 Lieut Nadir Shaw—D & M Officer (J S R T C)
- 3 Lieut S K Banerjee Technical Officer (J S R T C)
- 4 Ris Bhopal Singh to Ris Major

(b) No 1465 L/Dfr Hari Singh was appointed Officer Cadet

*Jodhpur Sardar Infantry*

14 Lieut Col Th Jawahir Singh was in command upto February 1942 and Lt Col H B Rogers was Commandant from March 1942 to 30-9-1942

Command

15 The total cost of the Battalion including (Jodhpur Training Battalion and Jodhpur Mule Troop) was Rs 5,69,610 against Rs 4,67,387 in the preceding year

Expenditure

16 65 officers and other ranks qualified themselves at the courses of instruction in various institutions in India

Training

17 The following were discharged and transferred to the Pension establishment during the year —

Retirement

	Officer	Other Ranks
(a) Discharge	.. Captain Umed Ram	..
(b) Pension	..	..

18 The following promotions were gazetted during the year under report —

- 1 Lt Mohan Ram to Captain
- 2 Subedar Chimna Ram to 2nd Lieut
- 3 Jemadar Madho Singh to Subedar
- 4 Jemadar Kishana Ram to Subedar.
- 5 Jemadar Sukan Singh to Subedar
- 6 1636 Havaldar Magan Singh to Jemadar
- 7 612 Havaldar Ganga Ram to Jemadar.
- 8 480 Havaldar Bal Singh to Jemadar
- 9 866 Havaldar Baga Ram to Jemadar
- 10 495 Havaldar Narayana Ram to Jemadar
- 11 660 Havaldar Lall Singh to Jemadar
- 12 514 Havaldar Pema Ram to Jemadar
- 13 590 Havaldar Goma Ram to Jemadar
- 14 1009 Havaldar Bheem Singh to Jemadar

- (b) 1 Captain Deep Singh was appointed Adjutant  
2 Lieut Ramcharan Singh was appointed Quarter Master

*Jodhpur Training Battalion*

19 Captain Gulab Singh was in command upto 19-4-1942 and Lieut-Colonel Th Jawahir Singh was Commandant from 20-4-1942 to 30-9-1942

20 The departmental receipts during the year were Rs 2,784 as against Rs 6,875 in the preceding year

21 (a) 39 officers and other ranks qualified themselves at the courses of instruction in various institutions in India

(b) The following officers and men were attached to Indian Army Regular units as shown against each —

Lt Col Th Jawahir Singh	10th Bn 4th Bombay Grenadiers, Nasirabad
2nd Lt Madho Singh	6/7th Rajputs, Selabagh
No 3760/1256 Hav Raju Ram	Preliminary Anti Gas Training with 9/6th Rajputs Rifles, Mhow
No 3800/1621 Hav Chawand Singh	} Preliminary Training in 3" Mortar with 10/19th Hyderabad Regt Agra
No 4124/1701 Nk Jodha Ram	

22 The following were discharged and transferred to the Pension Establishment during the year —

	Officers	Other Ranks
(a) Discharge		26
(b) Pension	Subedar Jewah Ram Subedar Prem Singh Subedar Baneh Singh	42
(c) Transferred to 2nd Jodhpur Infantry		
	Captain Gulab Singh	
	Captain Nag Singh	
	Lieut. Ramkaran Ram.	
	S O C Doodha Ram to 3rd Jodhpur Infantry	

23. (a) The following promotions were gazetted during the year under report— Promotions  
Appointments

Officer Cadet Pehap Singh to 2nd Lieut  
Officer Cadet Madho Singh to 2nd Lieut  
No. 547 Havaldar Kalla Ram to Jemadar  
No 1677 Havaldar Prahalad Ram to Jemadar  
No 733 Havaldar Bijai Singh to Jemadar

(b) The following appointments were made during the year —

1 Captain Chatter Singh was appointed Commandant,  
Jodhpur Mule Troop

2 Lieut Sardar Singh was appointed Quarter Master

24 The following were appointed as Officer Cadets —

Enlistment

1 Rambax Ram  
2 Ramchander Ram  
3 Ganesha Ram  
4 Megh Singh  
5 Jemadar Prahalad Ram has been appointed as an In-  
structor at the F V S, Ahmednagar

#### *2nd Jodhpur Infantry*

25 Lieut Colonel S F Martin was Commandant during the year under report Command.

26 The departmental receipts of the unit were Rs 5,838 as against Rs. 273 in the preceding year Receipts

27 The total cost of the Battalion was Rs 2,12,448 as against Rs 2,51,049 in the preceding year Expenditure.

28 4 officers and other ranks qualified themselves at the courses of instructions at Lucknow and Rampur Training

29. The following were discharged and transferred to Pension Establishment Retirement.

	Officers	Other Ranks
(a) Discharge	Subedar Sang Singh	42
(b) Transferred to other	I Os	
Units	6	4      217

30 The following appointments and promotions were sanctioned during the year under report Appointments  
Promotions

#### *Appointments*

1 Major Gulab Singh to be 2nd in-Command  
2 Captain Nag Singh to be Quarter Master.  
3 2/Lt Karim Khan to be Adjutant  
4 2/Lt Doodha Ram to be Adjutant  
5 Subedar Sheodan Ram to be Subedar-Major  
6 Jemadar Abdu Khan to be Jemadar—Adjutant  
7 Jemadar Madho Singh to be Quarter Master Jemadar  
8. Jemadar Roop Singh to be Quarter Master Jemadar



*Promotions.*

- 1 Captain Gulab Singh to A Major
- 2 Lieut Madan Singh to Captain
- 3 Lieut Nag Singh to Captain
- 4 Lieut Daulat Singh to A Captain
- 5 Jemadar Moti Singh I O M I D S M to Subedar.
- 6 Jemadar Deda Ram to Subedar
- 7 Jemadar Sang Singh to Subedar
- 8 Jemadar Bhopal Singh to A/Subedar
- 9 No 417 Havaldar Kishana Ram to Jemadar
- 10 No 192 Havaldar Hamid Khan to Jemadar.
- 11 No 116 Havaldar Roop Singh to Jemadar
- 12 No 17 Havaldar Ahim Khan to Jemadar
- 13 No 311 Havaldar Pabudan Singh to Jemadar
- 14 No 8 Havaldar Rewat Singh to Jemadar
- 15 No 64 Havaldar Sanwal Ram to Jemadar
- 16 No 1122 Havaldar Jaswant Singh to Jemadar.
- 17 No 167 Havaldar Jiwan Singh to Jemadar
- 18 No 54 Goma Ram to Jemadar
- 19 No 224 Dayal Singh to Jemadar

31 The unit was visited by the following —

- 1 Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja  
Dhiraj Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E,  
K C V O, A D C, Air Commodore, R A. F.  
(Honorary) L L D, before leaving the State
- 2 Major General G C De R Channer C B E, M.C
- 3 Colonel F C Brayne, Inspector of Amenities, (Indian  
Troops)
- 4 Lieut Col C J Hathway 3/14th Punjab from  
G H Q
- 5 Brigadier R C Duncan, M V O, O B E, Command-  
ant, Jodhpur State Forces
- 6 Dist Veterinary Officer Lieut A G Carey Poster  
R A V C Executive Veterinary Officer JRC

*Jodhpur Bodyguard Squadron*

32 Captain Mangal Singh was Commandant, during the year under report

33 The departmental receipts were Rs 4,529 as against Rs 1,187 in the preceding year

34 The total expenditure was Rs 1,45,722 as against Rs 48,725 in the preceding year

35 The following promotions were gazetted during the year under report —

No 16 Dfr Major Khet Singh to Jemadar

Indian other Ranks

14

36 The following were discharged and transferred to the Pension establishment —

	Officers	Other Ranks
Discharge		5
Transferred to other units		2

37. V.A S Sawai Singh was appointed as Jemadar Veterinary Officer I/C Military Veterinary Hospital Appointments

*3rd Jodhpur Infantry*

38 Lieut -Colonel Heer Singh was Commandant during the year under report Command

39 The departmental receipts during the year under report were Rs 118 Receipt

40 The total cost of the Battalion was Rs 1,56,310 during the year under report Expenditure

41 The following inter Unit transfers were made during the year under report — Inter-Unit Transfers.

- 1 Captam Bahadur Singh to Jodhpur Training Battalion
- 2 2nd Lt Moti Singh to Jodhpur Training Battalion
- 3 2nd Lt Malam Singh to Jodhpur Training Battalion
- 4 2nd Lt Kishan Singh to Jodhpur Training Battalion
- 5 2nd Lt Doodha Ram transferred to 2nd Jodhpur Infantry

42 The following appointments were sanctioned during the year under report — Appointments

- 1 Captain Bahadur Singh
- 2 Lieut Hardeena Ram
- 3 2nd Lieut Maharaj Dan Singh
- 4 Sub Prem Singh
- 5 Sub Jeewan Ram
- 6 Jemadar Karim Khan

(b) Lieut Maharaj Dan Singh was appointed Quarter Master  
2nd Lt Karim Khan was appointed Adjutant

43 The following officers of this unit were attached to 2nd Jodhpur Infantry during the year under report — Attachment

- 1 Officer Cadet Samman Khan
- 2 2nd Lt Bhoor Singh

44 8 State Officers of the 2nd Jodhpur Infantry attached to this unit qualified themselves at several institutions in India. Training

45 The following promotions were gazetted during the year under report — Promotions.

- 2nd Lt Maharaj Dan Singh to Lieut
- 2nd Lt Pirthi Singh to Lieut
- Jemadar Karim Khan to Subedar
- No 1286 Havaldar Khang Singh to Jemadar
- No 197 Havaldar Bhoma Ram to Jemadar
- No 334 Havaldar Magna Ram to Jemadar
- No 333 Havaldar Ganpat Singh to Jemadar.
- No 12 Havaldar Zabdi Khan to Jemadar
- No 13 Havaldar Moti Singh to Jemadar

46 A detachment of this unit has been detailed in Sind for Railway protection duty on account of Hur agitation during the year under report Detachment.

47 The following were discharged during the year under report — Retirement

*State Military Band.*

48 Lieut W Nichols, Director of Music, Jodhpur State, was in charge of the State Military Band during the year under report

49 The total expenditure was Rs. 28,340 as against Rs 29,371 in the previous year

50. A Deshi Band is also maintained with the State Military Band.

*Jodhpur Military Hospital*

51 Captain P R Badve L C P S., was Officer-in-Charge of the hospital

52 The general health of the troops remained good.

*Fort Guard*

53 Major Umed Singh was Commandant during the year under report

54 The total expenditure was Rs 26,808 as against Rs 28,976 in the previous year

55 Captain Moti Singh retired from service during the year under report

*Quillajai*

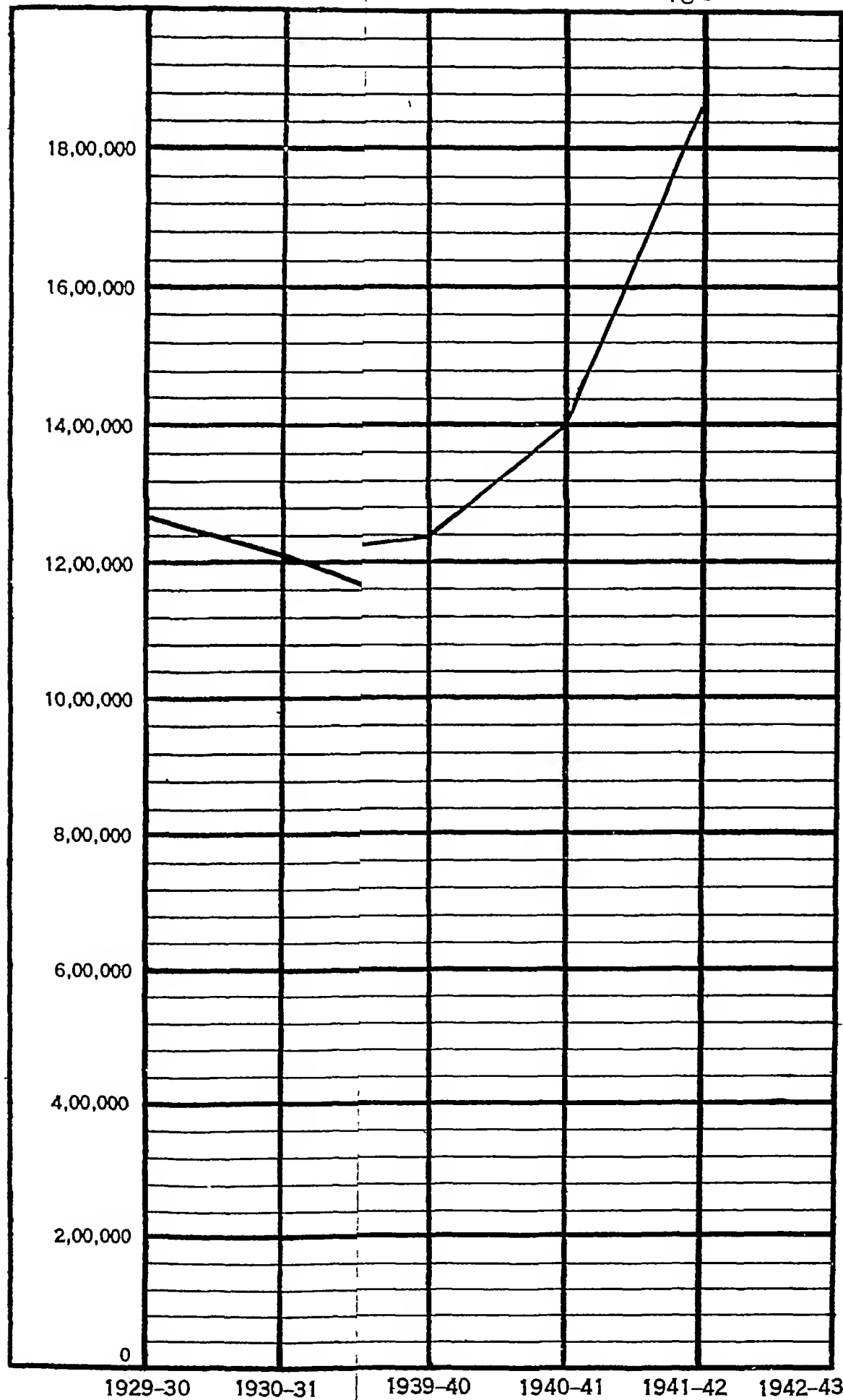
56 The department remained in charge of Maharaj Ratan Singh during the year under report

57 The total expenditure was Rs 4,881 as against Rs 6,101 in the previous year

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## CHAPTER VII.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

## 1 Judicial Department

*Minister-in-charge*—Dewan Bahadur K S Menon Bar-at-Law

Administration.

*Chief Judge, Chief Court*—Lala Nawal Kishore, M A , LL B

*Puisne Judge No 1 Chief Court*—Muhta Ranjit Mal, B A , LL B

*Puisne Judge No 2 Chief Court*—Lala Sukhdeo Naran, B A , LL B

1 The beginning of a regular judicial system in the State goes as far back as 1837, when the appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur led to the establishment of an original Civil and Criminal Court in that year and a Court of Appeal four years later. But no appreciable advance was made till the reign of Maharaja Shri Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur. He established in 1882 a Board of Administration (called the Mehkma Khas), created fresh courts, introduced statutory laws and brought the Judicial powers of the leading Jagirdars into line with those of State courts after a proper definition and classification thereof.

Introduction

2 In the first decade of the present century, the Judicial machinery of the State consisted of 31 Darbar courts and 45 Jagirdars' courts. The Mehkma Khas was the highest judicial tribunal and exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts and was practically the final Court of Appeal in both Civil and Criminal cases, its capital sentences and decisions in Jagir adoption and other important cases being alone subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

3 The next important step in the development of the judicial system was the establishment of the Chief Court in 1912 to which nearly all the powers of Mehkma Khas were transferred, besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs 10,000. The entire judicial system was reorganised at the same time, the State was divided into four circles with a Judicial Superintendent incharge of each circle, the powers of all the courts were properly defined, and rules regarding the examination and enrolment of Vakils were introduced for the first time.

4 A further reorganisation of the Department was effected in 1924. The District and Sessions Courts took the place of the Foujdari and Civil Courts and the Court of Sardars, and the Courts of Naib Hakims were created for the first time. Since 1924, the jurisdiction of the courts both original and appellate, has been considerably modified.

5 Besides the Chief Court there were the following courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the State at the close of the year under report.

Present Judicial system

1 District and Sessions Courts	4
2 Judicial Supermtendents' and District Magistrates Courts	5
3 Small Causes Court	1
4 Hakims Courts (including that of Joint Kotwal No 1)	22
5 Naib Hakims' Courts (including that of Joint Kotwal No 2 and the Police Magistrate)	16
6 Sendia Tehsildars' Court	1
7 Honorary Court	1
8 Thukana Courts of the First Class	22
9 Thukana Courts of the Second Class ..	12
Total	34

To try a number of cattle theft cases, a Special Magistrate's Court was established at Desuri which functioned for a period of three months with effect from the 9th March 1942. A Special Magistrate's Court was established at Jodhpur with effect from the 1st June 1942, to try certain political cases. Another Special Magistrate's Court was established at Pali with effect from 1st September 1942, to try the Pali Riot cases and to enquire into the Nawal Murder case. The Judicial Officers in all courts except the following are invested with both Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction —

The Court of Small Causes is a purely Civil Court. The Special Magistrates at Jodhpur and Pali have Criminal powers only. The Honorary Court has no Civil powers.

6 There are separate courts for revenue cases. The Naib Hakims, the Hakims and Judicial Superintendents are invested with powers of Revenue Courts.

With effect from April 1, 1938, 24 villages which were previously administered by the Government of India were retroceded to the Jodhpur State. There is now a Tehsildar who tries civil suits upto the value of Rs 500 and exercises powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate on the Criminal side. Cases triable by a 1st Class Magistrate go to the Hakim Jaitaran.

7 *Chief Court* — On the criminal side, the Chief Court exercises original jurisdiction in all criminal cases in which death penalty is considered necessary and also in such cases against Tazimi Sardars as are sent for trial to that Court instead of to a Special Tribunal. Appeals against acquittals lie to the Chief Court. Cases in which a Sessions Judge is of opinion that capital sentence should be inflicted on the accused, are submitted to the Chief Court. Sentence of life imprisonment passed by a Sessions Judge is subject to confirmation by the Chief Court.

Sentences of death awarded by the Chief Court, are subject to confirmation by Shree Darbar. In such cases a committee consisting of the Minister for Justice and one other Minister hears the case. A report is then submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in Council and final orders are passed by His Highness.

On the civil side, the Chief Court, has concurrent powers with the District Courts to try original civil suits of the value of Rs 10 000 and over. As regards appeals, the Chief Court hears appeals from the original decree of the District Courts. It also hears second appeals in a Division Bench from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents' Courts and in a Single Bench from the decrees of the Hakims' Courts. Appeals against the original judgments of a Single Bench of the Chief Court lie to a Division Bench.

8 *District and Sessions Courts* — There were four District and Sessions Courts, at the end of the year and their territorial jurisdiction was as follows —

The jurisdiction of Court No. 1 was over the parganas of Jodhpur including the Jodhpur City, Phalodi, Shergarh, Bilara, Siwana, that of Court No. 2 over the parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchole, Pachpadra and Jalore, that of Court No. 3 over Sojat, Pali, Bah, Desuri and Jetaran and that of Court No. 4 over Sambhar, Merta, Nagaur, Didwana and Parbatsar.

The headquarter of District and Sessions Court No. 4 was retransferred to Jodhpur in January 1942 as it did not prove popular at Nagaur.

On the Civil side, these courts are empowered to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 1,000 and to hear appeals from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents. The Insolvency jurisdiction also vests in them except in Jodhpur where it is vested in the Judge Small Cause Court. On the Criminal side as Court of Sessions, they have the power of awarding any sentence except that of death; the sentence of life imprisonment passed by them is subject to confirmation by the Chief Court. Cases in which the extreme penalty is considered necessary, are submitted to the Chief Court. All appeals against conviction by Magistrates of the First Class and Thukana Courts lie to the Court of Sessions.

9 *Judicial Superintendents' Courts*—There is a Judicial Superintendent's Court for each of the four circles of Mallam (with headquarters at Balotra) Sojat, Sambhar and Phalodi (with headquarters at Jodhpur). The Mallam Circle comprises the Parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchole, Pachpadra and Jalore and Sojat Circle, those of Sojat, Pali, Bah, Desuri and Jetaran, the Sambhar Circle, those of Sambhar, Merta, Nagaur, Didwana and Parbatsar, and the Phalodi Circle, those of Phalodi, Siwana, Shergarhi, Jodhpur and Bilara. The City Kotwal is the Judicial Superintendent of the Jodhpur City. Thus there are 5 Judicial Superintendents' Courts in all.

On the Civil side the Judicial Superintendents have original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000 and they hear appeals from the decrees of the Hakims and the Naib Hakims. On the Criminal side, they exercise the powers of Magistrates of the First Class with enhanced powers under section 30 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code and the power of hearing appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes. They also exercise the powers of District Magistrates.

10 *Hakims' Courts*—On the Civil side, the Hakims (including the Joint Kotwal No. 1 Jodhpur) are empowered to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000. On the Criminal side they are First Class Magistrates, but without any appellate powers.

With effect from the 15th September 1942 four new posts of Hakims were created to relieve the strain on the Hakims at Sojat, Jalore, Nagaur and Jodhpur and the Judicial and Executive functions of the Hakims at these four places were separated.

11 *Naib Hakims' Courts*—The Naib Hakims on appointment try monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 200 on the Civil side and exercise Third Class Magisterial powers on Criminal side for the first two years and after that they are authorised to try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500 and are invested with Second Class Magisterial powers. The Minister-in-Charge can, however, in his discretion invest them with Second Class Magisterial powers and can also authorise them to try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500 earlier if he finds any of them fit to exercise these powers.

12 *Honorary Court*—There is only one Honorary Court in the City. Under the revised rules, a bench of three Magistrates sits in the Court instead of a single Magistrate. They are Third Class Magistrates, taking cognizance of the offences coming under sections 171, 174, 277, 299, 323, 336, 341, 352, 374, 426, 447, 504 and 510 of the Marwar Penal Code.



13 *Jagirdars' Courts* —The Civil powers of the Jagirdars are as follows —

- (a) Jagirdars with First Class Judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs 1,000. Jagirdars with Second Class Judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs 500. Jagirdars with Third Class powers may try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs 100
- (b) In the case of suits of a value above these monetary limits, the Jagirdars have powers to pass consent decrees upto any amount. In the case of contested suits of a value above these monetary limits, the Jagirdars, after taking the plaints and examining the parties, send up the file to the Chief Court. If the Chief Court thinks that the case is of too intricate a nature to be tried by the Jagirdar, it sends the case to the State Court concerned for disposal, otherwise it returns the suit for disposal by the Jagirdar himself
- (c) The Criminal powers of the Jagirdars' Courts are lower than those of the corresponding Magistrates presiding over the State Courts. Jagirdars with First Class Judicial Powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto six months and of fine upto Rs 300 or imprisonment upto three months in default of payment of fine. Jagirdars with Second Class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto three months and of fine upto Rs 150 or imprisonment upto six weeks in default of payment of the fine. Jagirdars with Third Class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto one month and of fine upto Rs 100 or imprisonment upto one month in default of payment of the fine. In Criminal cases, appeals against conviction by Thukana Courts lie to the Sessions Judge concerned. In Civil cases also appeals against decrees of the Thukana Courts lie to the District Courts.

14 *Ijlas-i-Khas* —The highest Court (above all these ordinary Courts of law) is the Ijlas-i-Khas, or the Court of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur himself who is the fountain-head of Justice

The Ijlas-i-Khas is the highest court of appeal. If an appeal is admitted, it is generally heard by a Judicial Committee consisting ordinarily of two or more Ministers, appointed by His Highness on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Committee, after going through the file and hearing the parties or their counsel submits a report to His Highness for final orders. All sentences of death passed by the Chief Court are subject to confirmation by Sri Darbar. The prerogative of mercy is also vested in His Highness. Civil appeals can be preferred to the Ijlas-i-Khas in cases noted below —

- (1) from any decree or final order passed on appeal by the Chief Court, provided that the amount value of the subject matter of the suit in the court of the first instance was Rs 5,000 or upwards, and the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal to His Highness is the same or upwards or the decree or the final order involves, directly or indirectly some claim to or question respecting property of like amount or value and where the decree or the final order appealed from affirms the decision of the court immediately below, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law
- (2) the decree is certified by the Chief Court to be a fit one for appeal or when special leave to appeal is granted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

*Exception*—If in any case decided by a civil court relating to land either party had pleaded that he holds the land in dispute otherwise than as a cultivating tenant of the opposite party, and an issue had been framed regarding the tenure in which the land was held an appeal shall lie to the Ijlas-i-Khas even though the conditions contained in clause (1) above are not fulfilled

As regards Criminal cases, an appeal may be preferred to His Highness against an original order of conviction passed by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal. It is also permissible against an original order of acquittal by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal, if presented by the Public Prosecutor or the Government Advocate

During the year under report, the number of Criminal cases decided by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was 19 (clemency was exercised in one case) against 11 in the previous year, and the number of Civil cases decided was 75 out of which 7 were Committee cases against 54 in the previous year

## 1 CIVIL JUSTICE

### (a) *Original suits*

15 The total number of original civil suits instituted during the year in all State Courts (excluding Thikana Courts) was 11,681, as compared with 11,208 in the previous year and 4,810 in the year before that

Number of suits  
instituted

The number of institutions in the District Courts (4) was 86, in the Judicial Superintendents Courts (5) 238, in the Court of Small Causes 1,108, in the Courts of Joint Kotwals (2) 262, and in the Hakumats 9,987. The number of institutions was the highest in the Jalore and Sojat Hakumats (1,046 and 1,043) and lowest in the Shriv Hakumat and Sendra Tehsil (21 and 58)

16 Suits regarding immovable property (including mortgages) numbered 272, regarding monetary transactions 11,071 and regarding other matters 338. Details of the value of the suits instituted will appear from the following table—

Kind of suits.

Under Rs 100	..	.	..	6,257
Rs 100 to Rs 500	.		..	4,562
Rs 500 to Rs 1,000	.	.	.	467
Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000	.	.	.	242
Over Rs 5,000	.	.	..	53
Not estimable in money	.	..		100
Total				11,681

17. There were 7,342 suits pending at the commencement of the year, 11,681 suits were instituted and 1,832 suits revived or received by transfer during the year. Thus there were 20,855 suits before the Courts for disposal as against 19,210 suits in the previous year. The total number of suits disposed of was 12,215 as against 11,863 in the previous year. Of the decided suits, 1,499 were disposed of by transfer, leaving a balance of 10,716 actual disposals (as against 9,528 last year). Of this number 2,006 or 18.6% were disposed of without trial and 6,240 or 58.2% without contest. Only 2,470 or 23.1% were

Disposal of suits.

decided after contest The number of disposal of suits in the District Courts (excluding transfer) was 80, in the Judicial Superintendents Courts 227, in the Small Cause Court 1,195, in the Court of Joint Kotwals 276, in the Honorary Court 1 and in the Hakumats 8,937 The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 8,640 as against 7,342 at the close of the previous year Of this number 1,595 were older than one year as against 1,075 at the close of the previous year

The volume of the pending file as also the number of cases pending over one year shows a considerable increase as compared to the corresponding figures for the last year The following factors are mainly responsible for this state of affairs

- (1) The Civil litigation against agriculturists in a number of Parganas continued to be under suspension during the year under review owing to famine conditions prevailing in those areas
- (2) A number of cases in the various courts in which either of the parties was on active service, were suspended completely under Marwar Soldiers' Litigation Act 1940
- (3) The Hakims were required to devote greater attention to executive matters relating to War, Price Control, etc

18 Average duration of suits in courts was 9 months and 23 days in contested cases, and 4 months and 15 days in uncontested cases against 8 months and 24 days and 4 months and 27 days respectively in the preceding year

19 The number of suits instituted in the Thikana Courts was 1,180 as against 1,235 in the previous year Including 295 cases pending at the opening of the year and 41 suits revived or received by transfer, there were altogether 1,516 suits for disposal Of these, 1,094 were disposed of during the year as against 1,329 in the previous year The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 422 as against 295 at the close of the previous year Of this number, 41 were older than one year as against 28 at the close of the previous year The average duration of suits in Thikana Courts was 6 months in contested cases and 2 months 15 days in uncontested cases

#### (b) *Civil Execution Cases*

20 The number of execution applications received in all the State Courts was 14,279 as against 14,890 in the previous year

21 Including 6,852 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 21,131 applications before the Courts for disposal The number of applications disposed of was 13,595 as against 13,321 in the previous year leaving a balance of 7,536 applications The number of applications pending for more than one year was 2 000 as against 1,201 at the close of the last year

Of the applications disposed of, 1912 were transferred Of the rest 2 189 or 18 7% were satisfied, 4,181 or 35 8% were partly satisfied and proceedings in 5,313 or 45 5% of the applications were wholly infructuous

22 The total value of the applications filed was Rs 37,58,032 Including the value of applications pending at the opening of the year (Rs 29,48,627), the total value of applications for disposal was Rs 67,06,659 The amount of money realisable in applications disposed of was Rs 34,92,095 of which Rs 7,60,312 or 21 percent were realised

23. The number of execution applications instituted in the Thikana Courts was 956 (of the total value of Rs 1,15,910) as against 1,099 in the previous year. Including 281 applications pending at the beginning of this year there were altogether 1,237 applications for disposal. Of this number, 976 (of the value of Rs 1,25,551) were disposed of as against 1,125 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 261 (of the value of Rs 60,515) at the close of the year. The amount realised was Rs 39,187 or 31·2 per cent of the amount realisable in the applications disposed of. The number of applications pending for over a year was 39 as against 41 in the previous year.

Thikana Courts.

### (c) *Insolvency Court*

24. The number of insolvency cases pending at the beginning of the year in all courts was 295 and institutions during the year were 224—in all 519 cases. Of these 187 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 332 cases at the close of the year.

## II CIVIL APPEALS

25. The number of regular Civil appeals instituted (excluding those received by transfer) in the District Courts (4) was 101 as against 136 in the previous year and in the Judicial Superintendents Courts 547 as against 504 in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous appeals instituted was 79 and 177 respectively as against 97 and 157 in the previous year. The number of regular and miscellaneous appeals disposed of in the District Courts was 129 and 93 and in the Judicial Superintendents Courts 583 and 178 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were for the District Courts 154 and 69 and for the Judicial Superintendents Courts 415 and 126 respectively.

There was no substantial variation in the amount of regular civil and miscellaneous Appellate work before the District Courts and the Court of Judicial Superintendents. The disposal of appeals in the District Courts was satisfactory and kept pace with that of the previous year. There is a considerable increase in the number of regular and miscellaneous appeals disposed of by the Judicial Superintendents as compared to the last year. The number of regular and miscellaneous appeals pending was 381 and 125 respectively as against 388 and 140 in the previous year.

26. The average duration of civil appeals and revisions in all the Courts was 3 months and 9 days.

Average duration

27. The percentage of appeals and revisions in which the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed was 49·6, of the appeals in which it was reversed 20·7, and of the appeals in which it was amended 10·06. In the rest of the appeals, the case was either remanded, compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Result of Appeals.

### *Chief Court*

The number of regular appeals instituted in the Chief Court in the year under review was 299 as against 340 in the previous year and 409 in the year before that. The number of miscellaneous appeals and civil revisions was 51 and 192 as against 32 and 252 in the previous year. The number of regular appeals disposed of was 287. This figure was less than for the previous year by 123 and that for the year before that by 142. The number of civil revisions disposed of was 200 as against 257 in the previous year and 222 in the year before that. The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 43 as against 33 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the institutions as compared to the last year. The pending file (of civil appeals and revisions) increased from 121 to 133.

29 The number of review petitions filed was 21 as against 14 in the previous year. 17 petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 6, at the close of the year as compared to 2 at the opening of the year.

30 50 petitions were instituted for grant of leave to appeal to His Highness and 7 petitions were pending from the previous year for disposal. Of these, 55 were disposed of, leave to appeal having been granted in 17 cases.

31 There was no case pending from the previous year. Out of 8 cases received during the year under review, 5 were disposed of leaving a balance of 3 cases.

32 The number of civil transfer petitions (under Section 24 C P C) filed during the year was 40 as against 50 in the previous year. 4 were pending from the previous year making the total of 44 for disposal. The number of petitions disposed of was 40, 11 being accepted and 29 refused. The balance of civil transfer petitions at the close of the year was 4.

### III CRIMINAL JUSTICE

#### (a) *Original Offences*

33 The total number of offences reported during the year was 7,686, as against 8,297 in the previous year. The number of cases brought to trial (in the State Magisterial Courts) was 5,671 as against 6,879 in the previous year. The number of original Criminal cases instituted in the various Magisterial Courts, will appear from the following statement —

1 District Magistrates (5)	177
2 Hakumats (including Sendra Tehsil)	3,215
3 Joint Kotwals and Special Magistrates (temporary)	255
4 Police Magistrate	1,957
5 Honorary Magistrates	67
Total	5,671

The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts (4) was 46.

Institutions were the highest in the Police Magistrate's Court at Jodhpur. Among the Hakumats institutions were the highest in Sojat and Barmer (274 and 259) and lowest in Sheo and Tehsildar Sendra (35 and 41).

34 The number of cases under the Penal Code was 3,192 and under special laws 2,285.

35 The number of murder cases and of the serious offences against property taken cognizance of by the courts during the year under report and the previous year will appear from the following statement —

	1941-42	1940-41
Murder	38	34
Robbery and Dacoity	62	49
Theft	603	575
Receiving stolen property	36	48
Burglary (criminal Trespass)	145	112

36 Out of the offences under Special Laws, 743 were under Police Act, 285 cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and 744 cases under the Traffic and Hackney Carriage Rules There were 211 cases under Criminal Tribes Act, 75 under Excise Act and 43 under Railway Act The rest were under other Special Acts

Offence under Special Laws

37 The number of security cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was 174

Security cases

38 The total number of persons, brought to trial, including those pending from the last year was 14,537 Of this number 3,919 were awaiting trial at the close of the year Of those, whose cases were disposed of, 3,214 or nearly 30 percent were convicted, 6,759 or nearly 64 percent were acquitted or discharged and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of

The number of complaints dismissed under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code was 580 as against 630 in the previous year

39 The following table shows the punishment inflicted during the year —

Punishment

Death	Life imprisonment	Imprisonment	Imprisonment with fine	Solitary confinement	Fine only	Whipping	Total
	26	570	390	3	2 136	31	3 156

The number of persons dealt with under Section 562 Cr P C was 21

The number of persons ordered to give security for peace and good behaviour was 66

The number of persons ordered to pay compensation under section 250 Cr P C was nil

40 The number of cases disposed of in all State Courts during the year was 5,414 as against 6,813 in the previous year

Disposal.

41 The average duration of criminal cases disposed of was as follows —

Average Duration..

In Sessions Courts (4)	2 months 25 days
In Court of District Magistrates .	2 months 24 days
In Courts of Magistrates . .	2 months 24 days

42 The number of offences reported in the Thikana Courts was 1,018 and the number of criminal cases instituted in the Thikana Courts was 655 as against 621 in the previous year Including 100 cases pending at the opening of the year, there were 755 cases in all for disposal Of these 637 were disposed of as against 621 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 118 cases at the close of the year

Thikana Courts..

43 The number of persons involved was 1,842 The cases of 339 out of this number was pending at the close of the year Of those whose cases were disposed of, 212 or nearly 14 percent were convicted, 1,194 or nearly 79 percent were discharged or acquitted, and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of

Persons Involved

44 The average duration of criminal cases disposed of in the Thikana Courts was 2 months 9 days.

Average duration.

(b) *Appeals and Revisions*

45 At the commencement of the year 20 appeals and revisions were pending in the court of the Judicial Superintendents, 61 in the Sessions Court and 61 in the Chief Court

The number of Criminal appeals and revisions filed during the year in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts was 188, in the Sessions Court 644 and in the Chief Court 389 The disposal of appeals and revision petitions by these courts will appear from the following table —

	Revisions	Appeals	Total
Judicial Superintendents' Courts	96	79	175
Sessions Court	245	400	645
Chief Court	209	89	298

Thus at the close of the year the number of appeals and revisions pending in the Judicial Superintendents' Court was 33, in the Sessions Court 60, and in the Chief Court 71

46 The number of murder references instituted under Section 374 Criminal Procedure Code was 11 and under Section 374 A, 1 Including 3 pending at the beginning of the year there were altogether 15 cases for disposal Of this number 12 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 at the close of the year

47 125 applications under section 526 Criminal Procedure Code were received during the year as against 109 in the previous year 130 applications were disposed of, of which 57 were accepted and 73 dismissed The balance at the close of the year, was 10 as against 15 at the close of the previous year

48 27 State Courts and 19 Thikana Courts were inspected during the year under review as against 31 State Courts and 23 Thikana Courts during the previous year Of these 31 Courts were inspected by the Chief Judge and 15 by the Puisne Judges

49 Under Council Resolution No 5 dated 29th October 1941 it was ordered that in future there shall be only two grades of Legal Practitioners, e g, Advocates and Pleaders, instead of three grades then existing Accordingly, all First Grade Vakils on roll at the time were enrolled as Advocates The number of Advocates on roll at the close of the year was therefore 156

## EXTRADITION

The relations of the Government of Jodhpur with the British Indian Government as well as with other Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial

The number of accused surrendered by the Government of Jodhpur to British India was 19 and to the Indian States 23 while the number surrendered to the Government of Jodhpur from the British India was 9 and from other Indian States 14

The Jodhpur Government concluded Extradition Agreement with the Idar State with effect from 1st May 1942

The extradition agreement arrived at between the Jodhpur Government and the Shahapura State for 3 years was made permanent

## DISPOSAL OF REVENUE CASES

At the commencement of the year, 352 cases were pending in the Courts of all the Assistant Revenue Officers and 475 cases were instituted during the year making a total of 827 Out of these, 476 cases were disposed of leaving 351 cases pending at the close of the year 21 cases were pending in the courts of all the Revenue Officers at the commencement of the year and 6 cases were instituted during the year making a total of 27 cases Out of these, 6 cases were disposed of leaving 21 cases pending at the close of the year

Cases.

At the commencement of the year, 80 cases were pending in the courts of the Assistant Revenue Officers on the execution side and 105 cases were instituted during the year making a total of 185 cases Out of these, 122 cases were disposed of leaving 63 cases pending at the close of the year 7 cases were pending in the Courts of Revenue Officers at the commencement of the year on execution side and 2 cases were instituted during the year making a total of 9 cases Out of these, 5 cases were disposed of leaving 4 cases pending at the close of the year

Execution.

On the appellate side, the disposal of Revenue Court cases was as under —

Appeals.

	Balance on 1-10 1941	Institutions in 1941-42	Total	Disposal	Balance on 1-10-1942
Mehkma Khas Appeals	20	28	48	29	19
Mehkma Khas References	19	42	61	35	26
Revenue Officer Mallant	25	6	31	30	1
Revenue Officer Sambhar	8	16	24	15	9
Revenue Officer Phalodi	8	7	15	3	12
Revenue Officer Sojat	9	22	31	13	18





## 2 Legal Remembrancer's Department

Dewan Bahadur K S Menon continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Minister for Justice Mr Anop Singh was the Assistant Legal Remembrancer

Administration

2. The work done in this Department broadly consists of the following —

Functions.

- (1) Legislative work which includes the drafting of Acts, Rules, Ordinances, etc to be brought on the Statute Book
- (2) Scrutiny of Acts, Rules, etc referred to by the Ministers.
- (3) Collection of Acts, Rules, Notifications, etc passed from time to time by the Government
- (4) Giving of opinion on legal matters sent by the Ministers from time to time
- (5) Translation of all Acts, Rules and Ordinances introduced by the Government

3 The following are some of the important Acts and Rules which were drafted by this Department during the year under report —

Legislative work

- (1) The Marwar Prisoners' Act, 1941
- (2) The Essential Drugs (Census) Order, 1941
- (3) War Injuries Ordinance, 1941, as applied to the Jodhpur State territory
- (4) The Marwar Arms Act, 1941 and the Rules thereunder
- (5) The Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1941
- (6) The Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order, 1941
- (7) Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1941
- (8) Rules under section 26 (2) of the Marwar Companies Ordinance, 1923
- (9) Amendments to the Newsprint Control Order, 1941
- (10) Draft Hostile Attacks (Protection) Order, 1942
- (11) Essential Service (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1942
- (12) Newspaper Control Order, 1942
- (13) Amendment to the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941
- (14) Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942
- (15) The Penalties Enhancement Ordinance 1942
- (16) Amendments to the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940
- (17) Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance 1942.

- (18) Amendments in the Essential Drugs (Census) Order, 1941
- (19) Registration of Foreigners' Act (Extending) Ordinance, 1942
- (20) Rules under section 13 of the Marwar Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1941
- (21) Draft Railway Air Raid (Precautions) Services Ordinance 1942 and Rules
- (22) Amendment to the Marwar Public Demands Recovery Ordinance, 1923
- (23) War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942
- (24) The Penalties (Enhancement) Amendment Ordinance, 1942
- (25) Food Grains (futures and options prohibition) Order, 1942
- (26) War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1942
- (27) Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order, 1942
- (28) The Collective Fines Ordinance, 1942

5 The following are some of the important Acts and Rules which were scrutinized by this Department during the year under report —

- (1) Rules to regulate the import of unrefined edible vegetable oils other than Til or Sarsoon
- (2) Rules for the surrender of Criminals between Idar and Jodhpur States
- (3) License forms for the retail sale of country liquor, raw-opium and hemp drugs
- (4) Revised Rules for the Grant of Licenses to prospect for Minerals and of Mining leases in Marwar
- (5) Rules for Petition Writers
- (6) Revised Water Supply Rules
- (7) The Marwar Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1941
- (8) Draft Order regarding Suspension of Criminal cases against persons on active service
- (9) Rules regarding Medicated or Tonic Wines
- (10) Rules relating to the conduct of business in the Representative Advisory Assembly
- (11) Amendments to the Bapi and Ghair Bapi Rules
- (12) Amendments to section 130 (1) of the Marwar Customs Act, 1938
- (13) Standardisation of contract forms for Mines Department Contract

- (14) Sugar Control Order, 1942
- (15) Jodhpur Municipal Act
- (16) Marwar Co-operative Societies Act
- (17) Debt Conciliation Rules

6. The collection of the unrepealed Acts of Marwar, Rules and Notifications issued by the Government, etc and of their arrangements under proper headings has been completed. They had long been sent to the Press for publication and will be made available for the use in Government offices and for sale to the public as soon as they are released from the Press

Collection work.

7. The following are some of the important Acts, Rules, etc which were translated during the year under report by this Department:—

Translation of Acts  
Rules etc.

- (1) Marwar Courts Fees Act, 1941 and the Marwar Process Fee Rules framed thereunder
- (2) License forms for the retail sale of country liquor, raw opium and hemp drugs
- (3) Amendments in the Marwar Pure Food Act and the rules framed thereunder
- (4) Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1941
- (5) Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order, 1941
- (6) Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1941
- (7) Marwar Contempt of Court Act, 1941
- (8) Rules under section 26 (2) of the Marwar Companies Ordinance, 1923
- (9) Amendments in the Newsprint Control Order, 1941
- (10) The Marwar Arms Act 1941 and the rules framed thereunder
- (11) The Marwar Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1941
- (12) The Marwar Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1941
- (13) Newspaper Control Order
- (14) The Jodhpur Air Raid Precautions Services Ordinance, 1942
- (15) The Jodhpur Air Raid Precautions Services Rules, 1942
- (16) The Hostile Attacks (Protection) Order, 1942
- (17) Amendments in the Essential Drugs (Census) Order, 1941
- (18) The Revised Water Supply Rules

- (19) The War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942.
- (20) The Food Grains (futures and options prohibition) Order, 1942
- (21) Amendments in the Defence of India Rules, 1940
- (22) The Marwar Prisoners' Act, 1942
- (23) The Marwar Guardians and Wards Act, 1942
- (24) The Collective Fines Ordinance, 1942
- (25) The Sugar Control, Order 1942
- (26) Draft Order regarding control over sale of Salt

8 A sufficiently large number of cases was received by this Department from all Ministers for expression of views during the year under report

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### 3 Government Advocate's Department.

Lala Keval Krishna, B A , LL B., continued to be the Government Advocate throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Minister for Justice

The personnel of the Department consists of the Government Advocate, the first assistant to the Government Advocate who being in the cadre of Naib Hakim is on deputation in this office, the second assistant to the Government Advocate and other staff

2 The work entrusted to this Department may briefly be divided under the following heads —

#### (a) Criminal Work

- (i) The conduct of all non-cognizable criminal cases in all the State Courts and some of the important cognizable criminal cases under the special orders of the Government
- (ii) The conduct of all murder cases in the Chief Court and before Council Committees
- (iii) The conduct of cases under Excise Law and other local Laws in the Chief Court and the Subordinate Courts at Sadar as well as in the districts
- (iv) The filing of appeals against acquittals under section 417 of the New Marwar Criminal Procedure Code in non-cognizable cases instituted on private complaints and then conduct
- (v) The conduct of prosecution of all trials of Tazimi Sardars
- (vi) Representing the Government on receipt of notices in all appeals filed by private individuals against their convictions under section 422 of the New Marwar Criminal Procedure Code in non-cognizable cases in the courts of District Magistrates, Courts of Sessions and the Chief Court
- (vii) Representing the Government in all revisions in the appellate courts for enhancement of sentences filed by the Government and in all revisions filed by private individuals against acquittals of accused in non-cognizable cases
- (viii) To appear in connection with bail applications in non-cognizable cases in all the State Courts at Sadar as well as in the districts
- (ix) To appear in connection with applications made to the Chief Court for transfer of non-cognizable criminal cases
- (x) The drafting of complaints, appeals and revisions to be instituted on behalf of the Government in the Chief Court and Subordinate courts
- (xi) The filing and conduct of revisions for enhancement of sentences as well as against orders of discharge and other interlocutory orders in non-cognizable cases
- (xii) To receive notices in connection with references made to the Chief Court in non-cognizable criminal cases

*(b) Civil Work.*

- (i) The conduct of all civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases in which interests of the Darbar are involved before the Ijlas-i-Khas, Mehkma Khas, Chief Court and Subordinate Courts
- (ii) To oppose all pauper applications in all the Government Courts
- (iii) To appear in all Lawaldi proceedings in all the Government courts under orders of the Government

*(c) Opinion Work*

- (i) Submitting reports as to the fitness or otherwise of filing appeals against acquittals as well as for filing revisions for enhancement of sentences
- (ii) Submitting opinions in Extradition and other cases sent by Ministers and other Departments
- (iii) Drafting and scrutinizing of conveyances and other instruments when called upon to do so by the Government
- (iv) Working as a member of the Laws Drafting Committee
- (v) To report to the Government any flaws in the local enactments that may come to the notice of the Government Advocate or which the Chief Court desires him to bring to the notice of the Government

3 A statement showing the number of cases conducted by the Department during the year under report is detailed below. The Civil suits conducted by the Department are only those in which permission is accorded by the Mehkma Khas to private parties to sue the Government as defendant. As a general rule the Government Advocate never appears as a plaintiff in civil suits —

*Criminal cases*

In hand at the commencement of the year	104
Institutions during the year	385
Total	489
Total disposals during the year	311
Balance	178

*Civil suits*

In hand at the commencement of the year	33
Institutions during the year	46
Total	79
Total disposals during the year	34
Balance	45

The percentage of success in civil and criminal cases during the year under reference was nearly 74% and 65% respectively

The number of applications for leave to sue as pauper which were resisted was 52.

Besides this several references made to the Department during the year by the various departments of the State were answered

4. The local lawyers appointed to conduct cases in the districts on behalf of the Government continued to work during the year under report

5. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 11,265 as against Rs 9,083 in the previous year.

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#### 4 Court of Wards and Haisiyat Department

Rao Raja Mohan Singh, B A , LL B , was the Superintendent throughout the year Kanwar Han Singh was the Assistant Superintendent Haisiyat Court and Mr Sardar Singh, B A was Personal Assistant to the Superintendent Court of Wards The Department was under the Control of the Revenue Minister

Administration.

##### (a) Court of Wards .

2 The Act of 1923 with the Rules framed under it governs the working of this Department

Introduction

The Act specially provides for the protection of minors and their estates but there are provisions under which estates can be taken under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards on account of mismanagement or extravagance on the part of Jagirdars

3 The estates under the Court of Wards are managed (1) by direct management (2) by Zimmewaries (3) by wards themselves in the capacity of Special Managers or (4) on Ijara Only one village Bah of the patta of Thukana Kitnod was on Ijara

Mode of management

The estates under direct management are grouped into a number of circles of Managers (now designated Inspectors) and further subdivided into circles of Hawaldars with head quarters at convenient places As it was not possible for the managers to be present during Latas and Kuntas of all the villages in their circles, the Hawaldars were during the year ordered to perform Latas and Kuntas in conjunction with the Kamdars of the Thukanas, Motbirs, and Chowdhries The managers who are now designated as Inspectors, supervise and inspect the Thukana work and investigate into the complaints pertaining to Thukanas under them

4 The expenses of management were met as usual out of the Court of Wards Fund which is constituted mainly of contributions paid by the estates at the rate of 8% in the case of those which are under the direct management of the Department and 5 % in the case of estates which are under Zimmewaries, Ijara or Special managerships The cost of the whole of the staff in the former case is borne by the Department while in the latter the establishment is maintained by the estates at their own cost

Contribution.

5 Adequate arrangements are made for the education of the wards who are sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajput Schools Chopasni, Hanwant Rajput Boarding House Jodhpur, and sometimes to the other local schools as deemed suitable in each case For wards who are not of school-going age, arrangements are made at their respective villages under the supervision of the head-quarters officials Those wards who are overage are some times sent to Sardar Infantry or Sardar Rissala for Military Training

Education of the w

During the year under report 6 wards were reading at Mayo College, Ajmer. 2 at the Colvin Taluqdars College Lucknow 12 at Rajput Schools Chopasni 13 at Hanwant Rajput Boarding House Jodhpur Two wards were working as Special Managers The rest of the wards were living at their villages under the supervision of their Head-quarter official concerned

6 According to the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, the estates are released ordinarily from the Superintendence of the Court of Wards on the ward attaining the age of 21 but with a view to enable the wards to get administrative training they are at the age of 18 or 19 made special managers of their own estates with the staff of the Court of Wards

Release of the Estates

7 Aid is given from the marriage fund to the financially embarrassed Jagirdars on the occasion of marriages, and they are given loans or free grants are made. The Court of Wards and the Haisiyat Court estates contribute one percent of their annual income to this fund. The position of this fund at the close of the year was —

	Rs
Cash debit balance of . . .	42,280
Loans — — ..	1,25,180
Investment .	46,890

8 The salaries of the three officers, Superintendent, Court of Wards and Haisiyat, Assistant Superintendent Haisiyat and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Court of Wards are charged to "General Administration" while the entire cost of the rest of the head office establishment and Muffassal staff is charged to the Court of Wards Contribution Fund. The estates under both the Courts (Court of Wards and Haisiyat) continued to be managed jointly.

9 The receipts during the year amounted to Rs 31,968 against Rs 33,960 in the preceding year and the expenditure was Rs 35,505 against Rs 32,731 in the preceding year. The closing balance on the 30th September 1942 stood at Rs 81,505 (Investment Rs 71,890 + Cash Rs 9,615).

10 The receipts and expenditure for the Thikanas under the Court of Wards during the year amounted to Rs 5,45,495 and Rs 5,47,706 against Rs 4,30,292 and Rs 3,83,770 respectively in the preceding year. The closing balance stood at Rs 76,093 on 30th September, 1942 (Investments Rs 40,000 + Cash Rs 36,093).

11 The year under report opened with 113 estates under the management, out of which 12 were released and 9 were taken under management. Thus there were 110 estates under management at the close of the year.

These estates in respect of their revenue are classified as under —

No. of Estates		Average income	
		Rs	
55	upto	1 000	
29	above	1 000 & upto	4 000
16		4 000	10 000
4		10 000	20 000
6		"	20 000
Total	110		

12 The surplus of the estates having no liabilities is invested and the aggregate amount of the Thikanas investment on 30th September, 1942, was Rs 68,020 (Securities Rs 20,400 + Postal Cash Certificate Rs 47,620) as in the last two years.

Nothing was invested during the year under report.

13 A sum of Rs 36,214 was paid towards Public Debts and Rs 55,936 towards private debts.

14 At the beginning of the year 60 original cases were pending, 103 cases were instituted and 82 disposed of during the year leaving 81 cases pending at the close of the year. 22 appeals were pending from the last year and 66 were instituted and 60 disposed of during the year leaving 28 appeals pending at the close of the year.

(b) *Haisiyat Court*

15. The Haisiyat Court which is regulated by the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act 1922, is of the nature of an Insolvency Court for impoverished Jagirdars. Application to bring an estate under the Haisiyat Court can be made to the Minister-in-Charge by any State Department or by creditors or by the Jagirdar himself.

On receipt of such application, necessary inquiries are made under the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act to see if it is a fit case to be brought under the provisions of the Act, the Jagirdar is then disqualified from the management of the estate, and a scheme for liquidation of both public and private debts is drawn up, due provision being made for the expenses of the Jagirdar and his dependents and the payment of the current Government dues.

Certain important advantages accrue to the debtor Jagirdars when the provisions of the Act are applied to them. The chief of these is the reduction of the annual State demands whenever it is shown that they are excessive. Similarly, substantial remissions of arrears of State dues are permissible. The arrangement is therefore of benefit to both debtor and creditor.

Every effort is made to develop the estates under the management of the Haisiyat Court and to pay off the claims of the creditors who otherwise would not receive any thing at all.

Out of 191 estates under the management of the Court, 36 were on lease.

The department is run at the expense of the encumbered estates, and the contribution was charged at 8% on the average income from estates under management and 5% on estates on Ijara, during the year under report.

16. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs 40,521 and expenditure to Rs 29,694 against Rs 28,242 and Rs 26,264 respectively of the last year.

Haisiyat Court A  
No 167 C  
Receipts and Expenditure

17. The year opened with a balance of 188 estates under management on 1st October, 1941 and 6 new estates were taken under management, and 3 were released during the year, thus making up the total number of 191 estates which remained under the management at the close of the year.

No of estates under management

18. Debts of 2 estates as against 4 of the previous year were sized up during the year under report and these estates were disqualified. The total amount of debts determined and admitted for these estates amounted to Rs 88,369 (Public debt Rs 38,650+Private debts Rs 49,719).

Settlement of Debts

19. The liquidation schemes of 7 estates were prepared and sanctioned during the year against 11 of the previous year.

Liquidation Scheme

20. The income and expenditure of all the estates under Haisiyat management during the year were Rs 3,51,148 and Rs 3,11,608 respectively as against Rs 4,62,318 and Rs 3,73,077 respectively of the previous year.

Haisiyat Account No 4

21. The opening balance of Creditors' account was Rs 27,239 and receipts during the year were Rs 90,982 plus a sum of Rs 2,938 on account of cheques received back without payment thus making a total of Rs 1,21,159. Out of this, a sum of Rs 79,601 was paid towards public and private debts and witness expenses (Public debt Rs 18,037+Private debt Rs 61,554+Rs 10 as witness expenses) leaving a balance of Rs 41,558 at the close of the year.

Haisiyat Court  
Account No 168

At the close of the year a sum of Rs 1,16,953 was in deposit in the Treasury of the three Personal Deposit Accounts as detailed below —

*1 Personal Deposit Haisiyat Court*

General Receipts and Expenditure

Cash on 30th September 1942	Rs.	11,221
Invested	Rs	9,729
Total	Rs	20,950

*2 Personal Deposit Haisiyat Court No 4 Thikana Account*

Cash	Rs	48,884
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*3 Personal Deposit Haisiyat Court No 168 Creditors*

Account	Rs	47,119
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22 At the beginning of the year there were 43 cases of debts against Jagirdars who had not been disqualified and 41 cases were registered during the year thus raising the number to 84, out of which 49 were decided during the year leaving a balance of 35 at the close of the year

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**5 State Soldiers Board.**

Rao Bahadur Thakur Chaim Singhji of Pokaran and Thakur Hem Singhji continued to act as President and Honorary Secretary respectively of the State Soldiers Board during the year under report

The activities of the Board extended as usual to:—

- (i) Finding employment for ex-soldiers and their dependants
- (ii) Helping the sons and dependants of ex-soldiers
- (iii) Recommending grants of reliefs and awarding scholarships to them
- (iv) Redressing the grievances of ex-soldiers, their widows etc. wherever possible
- (v) Facilitating the payment of family allotment money orders received from the soldiers on active service for their dependants and redressing the grievances of the latter.

The services of the Civil Liaison Officer for Rajputana were extended to Marwar during this year for providing more facilities to the soldiers on active service and their dependants residing in Marwar, in matters of complaints regarding payment of family allotment, of money orders, betrothals and repatriation to India on compassionate grounds etc

(1) *Employment*—some ex-soldiers were employed during the year through the agency of the Board

(2) *Scholarships*—25 students were awarded scholarships during the year from the various funds of the Soldiers' Board.

(3) *Relief Grants*—7 persons were granted temporary pensions during the year from the various funds of the Board.

The Honorary Secretary and the Assistant Secretary toured in the Districts and visited many ex-soldiers, their dependants and dependants of the soldiers on active service and gave them an opportunity to express their needs



## 6 Sambhar Shamlat Area.

1. The Sambhar Shamlat Area comprising 12 villages with an area of about 110 square miles and with a population of 20,000 has been under the joint administration of the Jodhpur and Jaipur Darbars since 1709 A D when the joint forces conquered the tract by scattering the forces of Bahadur Shah, the Mughal Emperor. The constitution of the joint administration has varied from time to time. In 1925, both the States agreed to appoint a Shamlat Board and an Executive Officer who is selected alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur States for 3 years and he is responsible for the administrative arrangements of the area. There is also a Controlling Officer who is alternately selected by both the States and who is of the status of a Sub-Judge of the Jaipur State or Judicial Superintendent of the Jodhpur State. He exercises judicial and executive powers as laid down in the States' Notifications of 1925. The present members of the Board are Mehta Ranjit Mal B A, LL B, Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur State and Pandit Moolchand Tiwary, B A, B L, Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur State.

Introduction.

2. This year the rainfall was 23 inches — a little below the normal rainfall of 25". The crops were satisfactory. The total demand of both the circles into which the Sambhar Shamlat Area land has been divided amounted to Rs 13,586 and the arrears were Rs 16,833 in all Rs 30,419 out of which Rs 10,911 were realised and remission of Rs 4,181 was granted, leaving a balance of Rs 15,327 as arrears.

Rainfall and general condition of crops

3. The chief sources of income are Land Revenue, Customs and Excise, Judicial and Miscellaneous. The year under review opened with a balance of Rs 21,625 and receipts during the year amounted to Rs 84,945 as against Rs 58,340 of the last year. The import trade increased considerably and the salt trade was in a flourishing condition. The receipts under the various heads are given below —

Receipts

S No	Heads	1940-41	1941-42
1	Judicial	14 430	35 400
2	Land Revenue	13 638	11 242
3	Excise and Customs	25 957	34 071
4	Miscellaneous	4 315	4 232
	Total	58,340	84 945

This year the financial position was most satisfactory.

4. The total expenditure during the year was Rs 56,265 as against Rs 45,106 in the preceding year. The expenditure under review included recoverable taccavi loans advanced to the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and for construction of wells. These loans are recovered in easy instalments.

Expenditure.

5. The second settlement of the Sambhar Shamlat Area was carried out a couple of years back by the Settlement Officer, Jaipur State, the record of which is under preparation and enquiries are being made into certain questions regarding the rights of Bapotidars and Izardars. The higher officers of the Revenue Departments of parent States are consulted when important and intricate revenue questions arise.

Settlement.

6. The law is administered in accordance with the British India Enactments. Personal matters are governed by the ordinary Hindu and Mohamedan Laws as administered by the British India Courts.

Judicial



7 The year opened with 15 cases of the last year and 38 cases were instituted during the year. Thus 53 cases were on the file of the Shamlat Board of which 39 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 14 cases pending at the close of the year.

The total number of cases which were on the file of the Court of the Controlling Officer during the year under review was 113 out of which 57 cases were of last year's balance and 56 cases were newly instituted. Out of 113 cases, 100 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases as pending.

8 The cases disposed of by the Executive Officer during the year under review were as under —

S No	Nature of suits	Previous Balance	New Institutions	Total	Disposed	Pending
1	Civil original	107	212	349	245	104
2	Criminal original	23	101	127	101	23
3	Civil Execution	87	269	356	294	61
4	Miscellaneous	98	31	129	124	5
5	Registration	2	213	215	210	5
6	Municipal cases	66	464	530	467	63
	Total	383	1,322	1,705	1,444	261

9 The above statement would show that the Judicial work in the court of the Executive Officer is heavy. Besides this, the Executive Officer is responsible for controlling the Revenue, Police, Customs and all other branches of the administration. The Executive Officer during the year under report acted as Controller of Prices and Supplies.

10 The Executive and Judicial sides of the administration are not separate. The Executive Officer is a Civil Judge and a Magistrate and is also responsible for revenue collection work and other general administration of the Sambhar Shamlat Area.

The Controlling Officer is, however, a purely Judicial Officer and generally acts as District and Sessions Judge and except in cases of great emergency, he does not usually exercise any executive powers.

The Shamlat Board consists of two members who are the judges of the Chief Courts in Jaipur and Jodhpur States and who exercise in civil and criminal cases the powers ordinarily exercised by the Chief Court in either State of Jaipur and Jodhpur provided that sentences of death or of life imprisonment are submitted to the Darbars for confirmation. Appeals against the Board's decrees and orders in civil cases lie by rotation to each Government under certain conditions as laid down in the Shamlat Constitution. The members of the Shamlat Board are responsible for the administration of the Area to the Governments of Jodhpur and Jaipur.

11 There is a hospital under an Assistant Surgeon from the Jaipur State. The total number of in-door and out-door patients was 276 and 25,878 against 244 and 27,018 respectively in the previous year and 1,345 major and minor operations were performed against 1,278 in the year 1940-41. The daily average attendance of patients was 254.82. There was no epidemic disease in the year under report and malaria fever was on slight decrease and hence there was a reduction in the number of out-door patients. The total expenditure was Rs 7,278 against Rs 7,460 of the last year.

12 There are 5 schools — one middle school, 2 lower primary and 2 girls' schools. The first three are under the control of the Director of Education, Jodhpur, while out of the girls' schools, one is under the control of the Shamlat Board itself and the other has been opened by the Muslim community for the education of their girls and receives a grant-in-aid. The number of boys on roll was 451 against 448 in the preceding year and 195 girls against 266 last year. The expenditure on the boys schools during the year was Rs 14,444 against Rs 13,724 in the year 1940-41.

Education.

13 The Sambhar town municipality is self-supporting. There are 12 members—6 from the Salt traders and 6 from the gentry of the town with the Executive Officer as President and the Assistant surgeon of Sambhar dispensary as Health Officer.

Municipality

14 The receipts and expenditure during the year under review were Rs 27,497 and Rs 31,396 against Rs 19,732 and 16,106 respectively in 1940-41. The increase in expenditure was due to the construction of roads and drains and 2 new blocks of public latrines. The sanitation of the town improved considerably. The municipal accounts are separately maintained.

15 *Municipal Cases* —At the commencement of the year 66 cases were in hand, 464 were newly instituted during the year and 467 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 63 cases at the close of the year.

16 *Two girls schools and Maternity Home* —The Municipal committee supports 2 girls schools as noted in para 12 supra and a Maternity Home and spent Rs 3,102 and 1,137 respectively on them during the year as against Rs 1,893 and 1,170 in 1940-41. The total number of cases of confinement at the Maternity Home was 148 against 127 of last year.

17 *Municipal Regulations* —The Sambhar Municipal Regulations were sanctioned by the two Governments and brought into force. The question of introduction of elective system in the Municipality is receiving the attention of the two Governments.

18 The total strength of the Police force was 42 officers, rank and file. 110 cases were reported of which 13 cases were not investigated, 2 cases were transferred and 95 were investigated. Out of 95 cases, 31 were false and 64 were admitted. Of these, 40 were challaned and accused in 32 cases were convicted, in 6 cases discharged or acquitted and 2 cases remained pending in the court. The property stolen amounted to Rs 1,104 of which property worth Rs 946 was recovered.

Police Force.

19 The training of the Police Force was conducted by a lance constable a retired hand from British India.

Training of Police personnel.

The construction of Police lines was not taken in hand owing to transport difficulties and war conditions. Provision of Rs 9,000 has been made for it in the next year's budget.

The prosecution work of the Police was conducted by Pt Deen Dayal Sharma, B A, LL B.

20 One constable was trained for the A.R.P. and other allied works in Jodhpur for teaching the same to the Shamlat staff and other non-official members of the Shamlat Area.

A. R. P. works.

21 Begar so far as it relates to the demands of the officials has altogether ceased. Labour to Salt authorities is supplied at market rates on written indents alone.

Begar



## 7 Marwar Merwara Retroceded Area

In 1824 A D 21 villages of Chang and Kot Kirana Parganas were placed under British Management for 8 years for keeping the lawless inhabitants in submission In 1835 A D 7 more villages were made over to the British Government for 9 years In 1843 A D these 7 villages were returned to Jodhpur Darbar but the other 21 villages remained under the British Management In 1885 A D a fresh agreement was concluded whereby the British Government was invested with full administrative control over these 21 villages on condition that the Jodhpur Darbar should retain sovereign rights over the tract and should receive Rs 3,000 a year on account of its revenue and in addition 40% of any net surplus that might thereafter be realised from it In the meantime three more villages sprang up within the tract On 1st April 1938, these 24 villages with an area of 73 Sq Miles were retroceded to the Jodhpur Government under certain conditions

Introduction.

2 The tract remained under the jurisdiction of a British Officer designated Chief Executive Officer with head-quarter at Udaipur until the middle of November 1941 when the post was abolished and powers with regard to revenue work were delegated to the Commissioner Land Revenue The tract is under a Tehsildar with his Head-Quarters at Sendra The Tehsildar is also invested with first class civil and criminal powers and is also a Revenue Officer and a Sub-Registrar

Administration

3 (a) The Revenue Staff of the Tehsil consists of a Girdawar, six Patwaris for six circles and one Naib Patwari at Sendra The Girdawar supervises the revenue work of the Patwaries

Revenue Work

(b) The revenue demand for the year was Rs 7,235 of which Rs 662 were remitted and Rs 382 remained unrecovered and Rs 6,191 recovered

(c) During the year 1,267 mutation cases were instituted of which 1,132 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 132 cases pending at the close of the year

(d) No taccavi was advanced during the year

(e) There were two cattle pounds at Sendra and Kot Kirana as before The income of the Cattle Pounds was Rs 87 and expenditure Rs 21

4 29 Civil Suits were pending at the beginning of the year and 101 suits were instituted Out of these, 100 were disposed of leaving a balance of 30 suits at the close of the year

Judicial

There were 64 Execution applications including 13 of the last year of which 51 were disposed The amount realised was Rs 897 There were 44 Criminal cases including 3 of the last year of which 33 were disposed of

The sale of Court fee stamps yielded Rs 1,120 20 documents were registered and Rs 520 were realised as fees

Registration  
Stamps

and

8 10 civil and 6 criminal cases were instituted and disposed of during the year

7 52 Government Military pensioners and 7 Marwar Military Pensioners received their pension from the Sendra Treasury

Pensioners

8 The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the Retroceded area —

Heads		Receipts Rs	Expenditure Rs
Central Office	.. ..		1,157
Land Revenue	..	6,268	7,420
Excise and Salt		10,632	180
Sendra Tehsil		86	5,192
Police		237	4,142
Education		1	3,920
Cooperative Department			1,033
Sendra Treasury			584
Medical			207
Devasthan Dharampura			142
Public Health			590
Total	..	17,224	24,567

## 8 Famine Relief Operations.

The monsoon was fitful in that while the eastern parganas got no rains there were floods in the western areas. The crop totally failed in Nagaur and Didwana parganas but in Merta, Parbatsar, Sambhar, Phalodi and Jodhpur Parganas the rainfall was scattered and unevenly distributed and crops failed to mature or withered for want of rains. Scarcity conditions, therefore, existed in these parganas during the year.

Mr. Niranjani Swaroop, Commissioner, Land Revenue, was put in charge of the Famine Relief arrangements.

In the Khalsa villages rents amounting to Rs. 2,72,286 were suspended and execution of decrees and civil litigation against agriculturists was stopped during the year.

In order to provide employment for those who had nothing to fall back upon, Civil Relief Works, such as excavation of tanks and Nadies and repairs to drinking water wells, were opened in all the seven parganas mentioned above under the supervision of the Panchayats or village Chowdharies and Mukhtiyas, who also kept account of the money advanced by the Government for each work. In all 93 works were opened of which 72 were in Nagaur and Didwana districts alone. A scale of wages at 2 annas 6 pies for male-adults and 2 annas for women and 1 anna for children below 12 years of age was fixed in the beginning, but later on it was raised to adult male 3 annas, adult female 2 annas 6 pies and children below 12 years 1 anna 6 pies per day in view of rise in the prices of grains. The skilled labourers, such as masons, employed on wells were paid from twelve annas to one rupee and eight annas per day according to the nature of the work. The relief works were mostly taken up in the middle of November 1941 and were closed on the 15th July, 1942 no sooner the rains had set in. A sum of Rs. 61,030 was spent on these works during the period.

In Didwana and Phalodi parganas scarcity of drinking water was acutely felt. Water was supplied through rail borne tanks. The cost on account of water supply amounted to Rs. 12,490.

About 500 carts and some cattle from Nagaur, Didwana and Merta districts migrated to Malwa. Mr. Sanwal Dan, Registrar, Cooperative Societies was detailed to visit Kotah, Bundi, Indore, Bhopal, etc. to arrange for grazing and transit facilities in these States for Marwar cattle. An Emigration Inspector was also posted at Indore for the purpose.

The total expenditure on account of relief measures amounted to Rs. 1,11,816.



## 9 Representative Advisory Assembly and Panchayats

### (a) Village Panchayats

Village Panchayat remained in charge of Rao Bahadur Thakur Chamsinghji, M.A., LL.B., President, Representative Advisory Assembly the Secretary being Mr. Mansim Ram Parohit B.A., LL.B. This Department now forms a section of the Mehkma Khas and the President enjoys the powers and status of a Minister of the State Council.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 58 Panchayats in the Khalsa villages but none in the Jagir areas. The President and the Secretary, Representative Advisory Assembly took keen interest to increase the number of Panchayats and personally visited a number of towns and villages where Panchayats were already in existence or new ones were proposed to be established. The President addressed meetings attended by Jagirdars and other persons and tried to bring home to all, especially the Jagirdars who were rather dubious about these institutions, the benefits of Panchayats. As a result of these efforts, the number of Panchayats rose to 61 and recommendations were received for establishing Panchayats in 16 Jagir villages as well during the year under report.

In order to inspect and organise the working of Panchayats a new post of Inspector of Panchayats was created in the grade of Rs. 100 to 150 and the Inspector inspected several Panchayats. All the Halams and the Assistant Commissioners, Land Revenue were also directed to make periodic regular inspections of Panchayats and most of them have begun to take a keener interest in these institutions and have inspected their working.

On the judicial side, the Panchayats have powers to try civil suits upto the value of Rs. 50. The total number of suits instituted in the Panchayats during the year under report was 609 with a total valuation of Rs. 10,123 of which 626 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 73 at the close of the year.

The Panchayats held 750 meetings in all. The average number of meetings per Panchayat comes to 18.2 as against 25 during the previous year. Owing to the ignorance of the members the Panchayats at Palahi, Sewari, Nottar, Jasmintgarh, Bigora, Unda, Gunga Saran and Athra did not function properly.

The Panchayats mostly attended to the supply of pure water from public tanks and wells, cleaning of village thoroughfares and removal of rubbish heaps from the abadi. In this connection, some of the Panchayats entertained miscellaneous petitions and imposed fines on persons found guilty of committing nuisance.

The financial condition of the Panchayats is unfortunately still unsatisfactory. They received Rs. 1,773 as saving from the Malba Fund and Rs. 215 from private contributions and fines. The average annual income of a Panchayat thus comes to Rs. 33 only. In some cases the Sarpanches themselves paid a part of the Panchayat expenses and a beginning was made for raising funds by levying a voluntary contribution from the villagers for this purpose. Some of the Panchayats with a view to raise funds levied court fees and process fees which have been regulated and a scale has been prescribed. The Panchayats at Nawa and Basni raised funds by resorting to indirect taxation.

### (b) Representative Advisory Assembly

Elections for the Representative Advisory Assembly to which reference was made in the Administration Report for 1940-41, were still in progress in the beginning of the year under review. The work of these elections created a great deal of interest among the people.



of Marwar both in the rural and urban constituencies. The President of the Assembly Rao Bahadur Thakur Chaim Singhji of Pokaran was invested with the status and powers of a Minister of Council. There were 41 elected members and 23 nominated and of the latter 9 were non-official and 14 official members in the Assembly.

The Representative Advisory Assembly held three Sessions in all during the year under report. The opening Session was held on January 15, 1942, in the Mehkma Khlas Hall and was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Among the distinguished guests who graced the opening ceremony of the Representative Advisory Assembly were Major Alington M C, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States and all the Ministers of the State Council. On behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Sir Donald Field Kt, C I E, the Chief Minister delivered the inaugural address. During this session two resolutions were unanimously passed by the House—one affirming loyalty and devotion of the House to the person and throne of His Highness and the other calling for an intensification of the war effort.

The President addressed the House before the questions were put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The Second Session of the Representative Advisory Assembly was held from March 11 to March 16, 1942. The Agenda of the Session was heavy. There were 36 non-official resolutions and 18 others sent by the Government for expression of views by the House. After the commencement of the Session, the President (Rao Bahadur Thakur Chaim Singhji M A, LL B. of Pokaran) read out a message of His Highness which contained an assurance that His Highness' Government would give their best attention to the recommendations of the Representative Advisory Assembly. During this Session 16 resolutions could be discussed and disposed of, out of which 2 were withdrawn on assurance being given by the official spokesman. Of these 16, 14 resolutions related to "Education" in its various aspects and 2 resolutions related to "unemployment" and Cottage Industries' and 'Handicrafts'.

The third Session of the Representative Advisory Assembly was held from July 28 to August 7, 1942. The Agenda of this Session was heavier than that of the previous one. There were as many as 56 non-official resolutions and 5 official resolutions on the Agenda.

The Government gave its careful and sympathetic consideration to the Resolutions passed by the House.

The powers of the Assembly have been enlarged by the addition of the following clause as clause 22 in para 7 of the Constitution of the Representative Advisory Assembly—

" Clause 22—Any other subject referred to the Assembly by the Government for discussion and expression of opinion by the Assembly"

Under this clause the Government referred the Rules relating to the conduct of Business in the Representative Advisory Assembly to the House for discussion at the third Session and consequently a select committee of 7 members (5 non-official and 2 official) was formed to consider and submit a report on these rules. There were 3 other official resolutions regarding abolition of Mousars (death dinners), marriage of girls for monetary consideration and exhibition of obscene images on the occasion of the Holi festivals. Another resolution which was specially admitted by the Government for expression of opinion by the Assembly related to the National War Front. In this resolution the House unanimously expressed its gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur for organizing the Front.

and gave an assurance of the full support of the house to this important move. Of the non official resolutions, more than half related to rural welfare e.g. improvement of agriculture and agricultural livestock, providing free pasture for cattle, making primary education compulsory in villages, providing medical relief in rural areas by opening travelling dispensaries etc. One non official resolution regarding the preparation of a five-year plan for Rural Reconstruction in Marwar and an early application of the same aroused great interest in the House and drew a large number of visitors. Various other resolutions regarding construction of roads, making suitable arrangements for the supervision and control of religious institutions, introduction of Municipalities in the District, establishment of a Medical Research Laboratory and the like were discussed during the Session. The Session was then prorogued.

The fourth session of the Representative Advisory Assembly will commence from October 26, 1942.



10 Census Department.

Lala Uday Raj Mathur continued to hold charge of the Census Department throughout the year under the control of the Revenue Minister



## 11 Police Department.

Mr H A Carless, M A, LL B I P, continued to hold charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police, till the 31st March 1942 when he reverted to the U P Police and Rao Bahadur N V Trivedi was appointed in his place. On the 19th May 1942 an additional post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was sanctioned and Lala Amba Das appointed to the post. Thakur Bakhtawar Singh was put in charge of Eastern Range comprising 38 Police Stations. Lala Amba Das was in charge of Western Range comprising 52 Police Stations. The Department was under the control of the Chief Minister.

Administration

A regular Police force was organised in 1905 before which it was under the District Hakim. The first Police Act was passed in 1905. It was redrafted on the lines of the British India Police Act in 1916 when the Thikanas invested with judicial powers were granted the privilege of employing their own police within their areas with certain limitations regarding investigation of serious crimes. The rules under this Act called "The Marwar Police Manual" were also passed in 1916 and have been supplemented by necessary additions. The revision of this Police Manual is receiving attention.

History.

The total strength of the Police force at the end of the year comprised 13 Officers, 28 Inspectors, 130 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Naib-Court Inspectors, 515 Head-constables and 2,364 constables in all 3,068 officers and men as against 2,905 in the previous year. In the latter part of the year an additional establishment of 4 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables, 310 Constables and 20 horse mounted Police, 3 Syces and 2 blusties was sanctioned for internal security arrangements specially along the borders. The total cost of the Department was Rs 10,20,896 as against Rs 10,39,500 in the preceding year. The average cost comes to Rs 277 per head per annum as against Rs 306 of the last year.

Strength and Cost

4 During the year 212 officers and men were punished departmentally, of whom 2 officers and 25 men were dismissed while 120 officers and 65 men were degraded or fined. Rewards amounting to Rs 7,921 were granted to Police officers and private persons.

Discipline

5 The total number of crimes reported rose from 2,307 of the last year to 2,561 and 292 cases were pending disposal at the commencement of the year. The rise is due to subversive activities as also to the greater insistence on registration and investigation. Of these 2,853 cases, 560 were declared false and investigation was refused as they were not cognizable offences and the balance of 2,293 cases were admitted. Of these, 223 cases remained pending with the Police for investigation, 146 cases were struck off as Adam Saboot for want of sufficient evidence, 691 cases remained untraced, 63 cases were challaned under Section 512 Cr P C and 1,170 cases were sent up for trial. Of the cases sent up for trial, in 225 cases the accused were discharged or acquitted, 18 cases were withdrawn for administrative reasons and 53 due to compromise, 436 cases ended in conviction and 438 cases remained pending in courts. Thus it will be observed that 59.5 per cent of the cases ended in conviction. Out of 2,677 accused, 2,492 were arrested. Of these, 32 were discharged by the police for want of sufficient evidence, one died during investigation, 75 remained pending with the police for further investigation and 2,384 were challaned. Of the accused challaned, 572 were convicted, 91 discharged by the courts on compounding their cases, 26 withdrawn, 507 were acquitted or discharged and cases against 1,188 persons remained pending trial in courts. Property worth Rs 3,20,218 was criminally affected and that worth Rs 1,62,728 was recovered giving a percentage of 50.8 against 36.5 in the preceding year.

Crimes

6 Out of 52 cases sent up to the Sessions for trial 41 were disposed of during the year, the accused in 29 cases being convicted. Out of 104 accused involved in these cases, 76 were tried and 46 convicted.

7 Out of 40 appeals filed, 21 were pending at the close of the year, 11 appeals were accepted, 6 were rejected, one remanded for retrial and one case was kept on file as the accused had absconded at the time of appeal.

8 Out of 38 revision applications made, 5 were pending at the close of the year, 5 were filed as the accused had absconded, 24 were accepted and 4 rejected.

9 During the latter part of the year there was an outbreak of subversive activities against the State by the local Lok Parishad. The Lok Parishad leaders taking a clue from some disgusted persons manoeuvring for jobs in the State, etc., started agitation and spread false rumours against the State and the Government of India administration. Numerous objectionable and seditious leaflets were distributed both in the State and British India and the Press in British India supported the agitators in common with the agitation in British India following the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Workers. One of the agitators went to the extent of threatening His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. On the natural death of one of the arrested persons in the hospital in Jodhpur the agitators spread false rumours that he had died for want of proper treatment and collected in thousands. The police were assulted with stones, brickbats etc. and a large number of them received injuries. With a view to prevent a serious riot and disorder, the Military was called in and the Police dispersed the crowd with a mild lathi charge when they found that muskets were being snatched from some of the Policemen on duty. Pheries and meetings were daily held and the Government and its officers were abused, but the Government were determined to act constitutionally and even section 144 Cr. P. C. was not promulgated. During the year, 141 persons were arrested in connection with subversive activities, 112 for specific breaches of law and 29 under rule 26(1) (b) of the Defence of India Rules for underground subversive activities. The movement which started at the end of May was brought under control by August, 1942. With the political happenings in August and thereafter in British India, the local agitators again started subversive activities with some force. The movement was properly controlled and the police worked most efficiently gaining the good will of the general public and the appreciation of the Government for the tactful manner in which they handled the situation. In connection with this agitation 15 women police constables were appointed who dealt with women agitators.

10 The following gives an account of some of the special crimes —

*Murder* — There were 52 cases including 4 of the last year. Of these, 37 cases were challaned of which 11 ended in conviction, while in 3 cases the accused were acquitted or discharged and 23 remained pending in Courts at the close of the year. During police investigation 2 cases were found false, 4 remained untraced, 2 were struck off as Adam Saboot, in 2 cases proceedings were taken under Section 512 Cr. P. C. and 5 remained under investigation. 146 accused were arrested of whom one was discharged by the Police and 145 were challaned. Of these, 15 were convicted, 3 died during trial, 13 acquitted or discharged while 114 remained under trial in courts.

*Culpable Homicide* — There were 8 cases including one of the last year of which 2 were found false, one remained untraced and 5 were challaned. Of these 3 ended in conviction while 2 remained pending in courts. Of the 7 accused arrested and challaned, 3 were convicted and one acquitted while 3 remained under trial at the close of the year.

*Attempt to Murder*.—There were 24 cases including 2 of the last year. Of these, 6 were found false, one remained untraced while 5 were under investigation and 12 challaned. 5 cases ended in conviction, one failed and 6 remained pending in courts.

*Grievous Hurt*.—Including 12 cases pending from the last year there were 136 cases of which 12 were found false and 104 were challaned of which 23 failed, in 20 cases parties compromised, 14 cases ended in conviction and 47 cases remained pending in courts. Of 197 persons arrested, 194 were challaned of whom 16 were convicted, 42 acquitted or discharged, 37 discharged as parties compromised and 99 accused remained under trial.

*Rioting*.—Including 8 cases of the last year there were 43 cases of which one remained untraced, one struck off as Adam Saboot, 9 remained under investigation and 32 were challaned. One ended in conviction, 7 failed, one was compromised, 6 were withdrawn by the Police and 20 remained pending in court. Of 421 accused arrested, 386 were challaned of whom 4 were convicted, 77 were acquitted or discharged, cases against 23 were withdrawn while cases against 282 accused remained pending in courts.

*Dacoity*.—Including one case of the last year there were 11 cases of which one remained untraced, 4 remained under investigation and 6 were challaned. Of the last, one ended in conviction, one failed and one was withdrawn while 3 remained pending in courts. Of 49 accused arrested, 13 were challaned of whom 5 were convicted and one was acquitted while 37 remained pending in courts.

*Robberies*.—Including 7 cases of the last year there were 58 cases of which 9 cases were found false, 11 remained untraced, 2 were struck off as Adam Saboot, 10 remained under investigation and one was challaned under Section 512 Cr P C. Of the 25 cases challaned, 10 ended in conviction, 6 failed and 10 remained pending in courts. Of 53 accused arrested, 48 were challaned of whom 14 were convicted, 11 discharged or acquitted while 23 remained under trial in courts.

*Burglary*.—Including 56 cases of the last year there were 641 cases of which 103 cases were found false, 275 remained untraced, 23 were struck off as Adam Saboot, 49 remained under investigation and the remaining 183 were challaned of which 89 ended in conviction, 48 failed, 4 were compromised and action was taken in 8 cases under Section 512 Cr P C. Of 320 persons arrested, 15 were discharged by the Police, 3 remained under investigation and 302 were challaned of whom 113 were convicted, 85 were acquitted or discharged, 11 were discharged on their cases being compromised and 93 remained under trial. Out of property worth Rs 1,08,383 stolen that worth Rs 27,408 only was recovered as against that worth Rs 1,57,284 and Rs 24,147 respectively in the preceding year.

*Theft (Property)*.—Including 46 cases of the last year there were 634 cases of which 151 were found false, 6 were challaned under Section 512 Cr P C, 209 remained untraced, 36 struck off as Adam Saboot, 26 remained under investigation while 206 were challaned of which 34 failed, 122 ended in conviction and 50 remained pending in courts. Of 324 persons arrested, 317 were challaned of whom 150 were convicted, 181 acquitted or discharged while 86 remained pending in courts. Cost of property stolen was Rs 97,150 of which that worth Rs 28,205 was recovered.

*Theft (Cattle)*.—Including 69 cases of the last year there were 451 cases of which 66 were Adam Vaqua, 128 remained untraced, 18 struck off as Adam Saboot, 46 remained under investigation, in 20 cases action was taken under Section 512 Cr P C and 173 cases were challaned of which 82 ended in conviction, 39 failed and 52 remained pending in courts. Of 253 persons arrested, 243 were challaned of



whom 105 were convicted, 70 acquitted or discharged and 68 remained under trial in courts. Animals worth Rs 44,704 were stolen and those worth Rs 29,055 were recovered.

*Mischief to Cattle* —Including 5 cases of the last year there were 41 cases of which 28 were challaned. Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 4 failed and 7 remained pending in courts. 28 persons were arrested and challaned of whom 7 were convicted, one acquitted and 20 remained under trial in courts.

*Kidnapping* —Including 10 pending cases there were 69 cases of which 33 were false, 5 remained untraced, 11 under investigation, 2 challaned under Section 512 Cr P C and 17 challaned of which 7 ended in conviction, one failed and 9 remained pending in courts. Of 53 persons arrested, one was discharged by the Police, 5 remained under custody and 47 were challaned of whom 12 were convicted, 13 acquitted or discharged and 22 remained under trial.

*Counterfeiting of Coins* —Of 8 cases, 6 were admitted of which one remained untraced, one struck off as Adam Saboot, 3 remained under investigation and one was challaned and ended in conviction. 2 persons were arrested and challaned, of whom one was convicted and the other discharged.

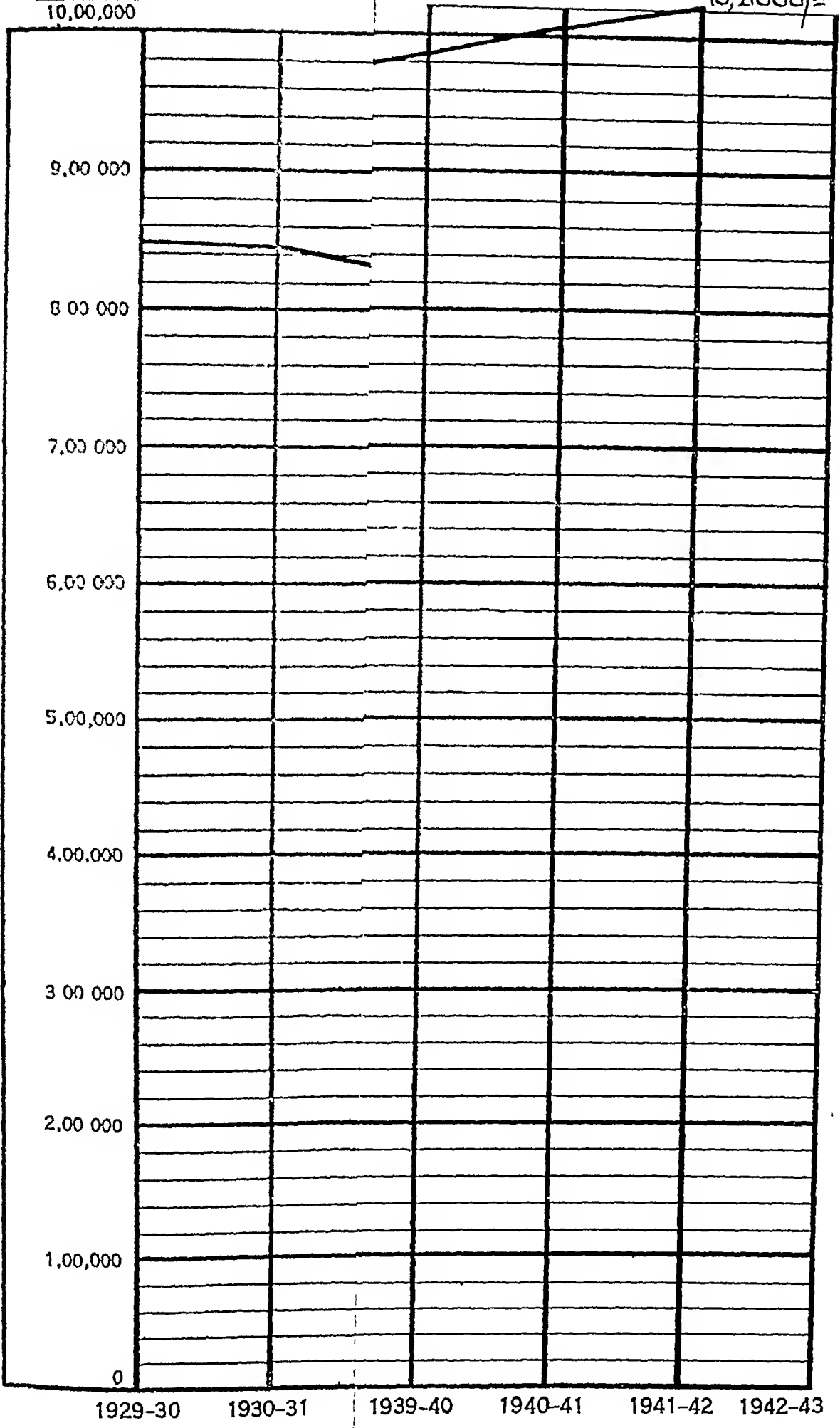
*Gambling* —Of 9 cases, one was under investigation, 8 were challaned of which 2 failed, 2 ended in conviction and 4 remained pending in courts. Of 52 persons arrested and challaned, 10 were convicted, 18 acquitted or discharged and 24 remained under trial in courts.

// During the year 1,085 vehicles were registered and 1,472 driving licenses were renewed as against 1,155 and 1,595 respectively of the last year. The licensing fees fell from Rs 22,877 of the last year to Rs 19,875.

// 93 officers and men qualified themselves during the year. Police officers and men deputed at Jodhpur for police training were also given A R P training and illiterate men were trained as fire fighters.

RUPEES  
10,00,000

10,21,000/-





## 12 Central Jail

Mr. Magan Raj was continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Chief Minister	Administration
2. At the beginning of the year there were 736 prisoners in the Jail and 1,376 were admitted and 1,286 discharged during the year leaving 826 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 769.11 while the maximum population on any one day was 831 and the daily average sick 97.11. The number of deaths in the Jail was 3 giving death rate of 3.9 per mille of the average strength. There was one civil prisoner at the beginning of the year while 11 were admitted and discharged during the year thus leaving one civil prisoner at the close of the year. There were 44 undertrial prisoners at the commencement of the year while the admissions and discharges during the year were 538 and 419 respectively leaving 161 undertrial prisoners at the close of the year. The general health of the prisoners was good except that nearly all the prisoners suffered from mumps from which all were cured.	Jail Population
3. The library and the Juvenile School functioned satisfactorily. Every effort was made to maintain cleanliness. The variation made in the scale and system of diet worked satisfactorily. The Government were more liberal in giving of diet to the prisoners of the sedition cases and detenus.	Jail Condition
4. The Jail offences were 101 against 178 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to discipline and improvement in the administration only one prisoner escaped from the Wyndham Hospital where he was kept as indoor patient. He was, however, arrested and convicted under Section 224 M.P.C. The sentry responsible for the escape was dismissed.	Jail Offences
5. On the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor 51 prisoners were released and 144 granted special remissions. On His Highness's birthday 2 were released and 67 granted special remissions while on that of Sri Bada Maharaj Kumar 9 were released and 102 granted special remissions.	Release and special remissions
6. A permanent carpenter was engaged who in addition to doing carpentry work in the Jail transmits the prisoners. Two clerks were fined. The stipulated increment of the gardener was stopped on account of unsatisfactory work. The tailor master was given monetary reward. Posts of seventeen warders were sanctioned to cope with the increased amount of work. 36 warders were punished and a number of them were given monetary rewards for good work.	Staff
7. The income of the garden was Rs. 9,183 against Rs. 10,531 of the previous year the decrease being due to failure of crops of many vegetables on account of inexperience of the gardener. Nearly half of the portion of the garden was given up for a new road.	Garden
8. With the addition of ten looms prepared in the factory there were in all 86 looms. The factory continued to produce cotton cloths, durries, cotton and woollen carpets and several other kinds of works and supplied cloth to the Medical Department for medical purposes to the Government departments for hives and to Military Department and Labour Corps. During the year 71,510 yds. of cloth and 10,400 Sq. yds. of durries were manufactured in the factory. For most of the departments the uniforms were sewn in the jail. During the year the receipts rose to Rs. 1,07,000 as against Rs. 61,260 in the preceding year. In connection with War, the Jail supplied durries, shukar cloth, stable dusters, cotton ropes and kamarbands to the units of the Military Department. The total supply amounted to Rs. 14,722 against Rs. 11,472 of the previous year.	Factory

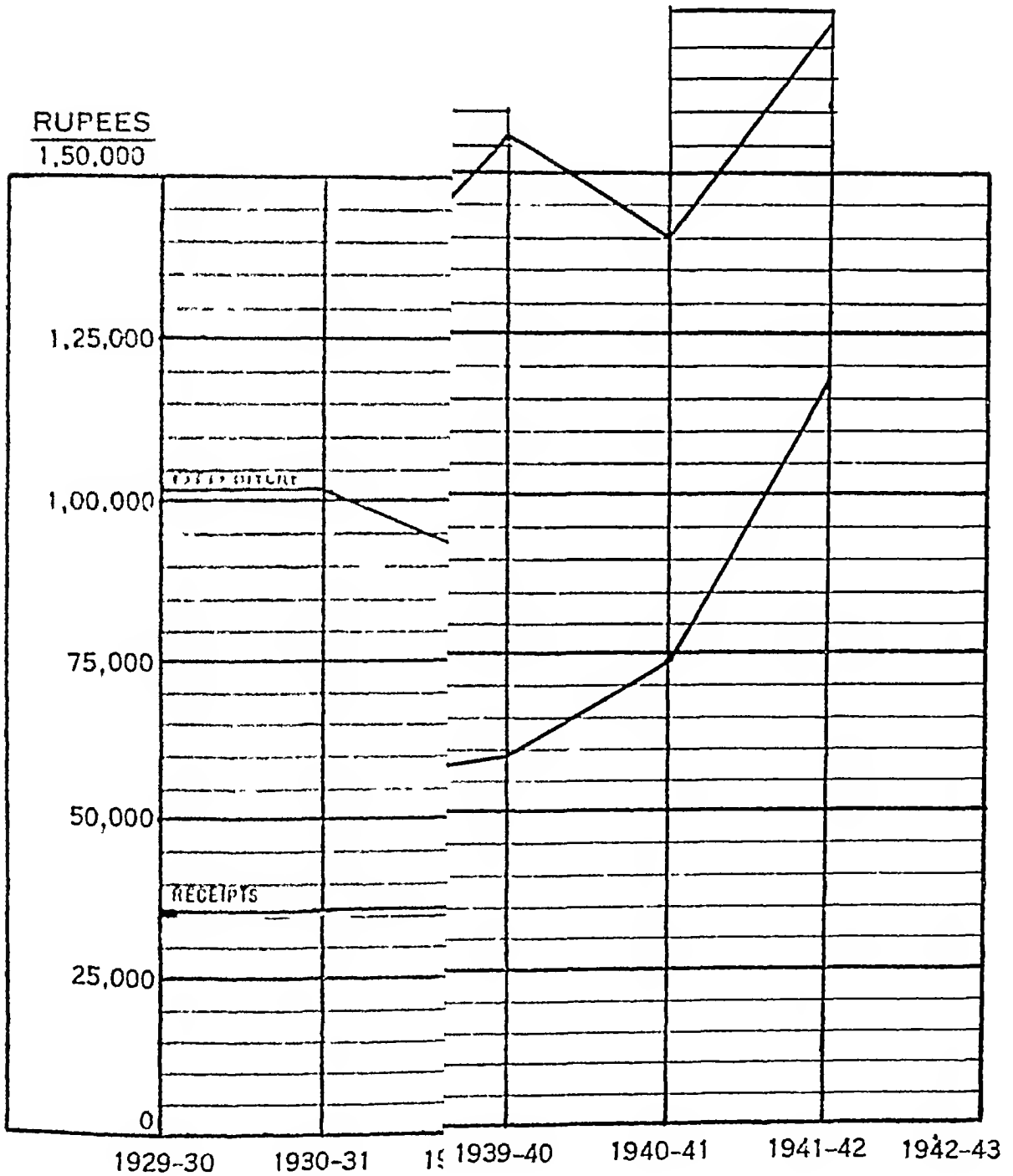
9 On requisition from the Windham Hospital, the convicts continued to donate blood voluntarily.

10 The total receipts amounted to Rs 1,18,522 and expenditure to Rs. 1,71,652 as against Rs 73,768 and Rs 1,39,095 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage cost of the department to revenue collected was about 69 as against 53 of the last year

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List of Appendices

A —Statement showing budgets and actuals during the year 1941-42-



9 On requisition from the Windham Hospital, the convicts continued to donate blood voluntarily

10 The total receipts amounted to Rs 1,18,522 and expenditure to Rs 1,71,652 as against Rs 73,768 and Rs. 1,39,095 respectively

**List of Appendices**

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- A.—Statement showing budgets and actuals during the year 1941-42-
  - B —Statement showing the enactments and important regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on the 30th September 1942
  - C —Statement showing rainfall in the Jodhpur State during the year 1941-42
  - D —Statement showing grain rates in Jodhpur in 1941-42
  - E —Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State as on 30th September, 1942
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# APPENDIX A

## Statement showing Budget and Actuals for 1941-42

### Revenue and Service Heads

Heads	RECEIPTS		Heads	EXPENDITURE	
	Budget	Actuals		Budget	Actuals
I. Land Revenue	17 52,000	17 55 352	1 Land Revenue	3,76 160	3 05 218
II. Excise and Salt	18 85,000	21 11 901	2 Excise and Salt	1,39 300	1 31 835
III. Customs	25 41 000	30 07 144	3 Customs	3 43 350	3 23 794
IV Stamps and Registration	3,70 000	4 35 014	4 Stamps and Registration	41 400	30 309
V Tribute	7 04 000	9 00 743	5 Tribute	71 400	69 345
VI Stationery and Printing	1 13 000	1 04 398	6 Stationery and Printing	98 500	93,485
VII. Mines and Industries	1 31 000	4 53 413	7 Mines and Industries	1 93 500	2 05 162
VIII. Forest Arboriculture and Shukarkhana	1 38 000	1 72 525	8 Forest Arboriculture and Shukarkhana	1 45 000	1 24 969
IX. Agriculture and Grass Farms	41 000	53 580	9 Agriculture and Grass Farms	1,13 880	77 751
X Animal Husbandry	1 83 300	96 608	10 Animal Husbandry	2 07 870	1 69 401
XI. Prisons	84 000	1 18 522	11 Prisons	1 84 560	1,71 653
XII. Law and Justice	28 000	22 479	12 Law and Justice	2 73 470	2 53 244
XIII. Medical	39 000	32 113	13 Medical	9 05 620	8,51 969
XIV Public Health Department	1 000	2 426	14 Public Health Department	97 170	84 198
XV Police	25 000	31 342	15 Police	10 78 030	10 20 896
XVI Education	48 000	65 411	16 Education	11 17 330	10 70 662
XVII Military	12 000	21 901	17 Military	18 05 370	18 62 982
XVIII Electrical Department	8 12 000	9 35 191	18 Electrical Department	6 26 510	5 32,470
XIX. Public Works Department	5 95 500	5 90 056	19 Public Works Department	15 68 050	14 52 055
XX. Hakumat	2 38 000	2 80 958	20 Hakumat	3 06 130	2,69 674
XXI. Minor Departments	1,10 000	1 05 912	21 Minor Department	9 33 170	8 22,833
XXII. Interest, Exchange and Discount	14 91,000	11 09 179	22 Interest Exchange and Discount	5 72 000	5 04 209
XXIII. Treaties	6 71 406	9 71 395	23 Treaties	1 08 000	1 08 000
XXIV Railways	50 60 000	74 22 401	24 General Administration	8 11 150	7 60 354
XXV Civil List	6 700	8 378	25 Civil List	13 83 340	15 21 287
XXVI Retroceded Areas	18 000	17 224	26 Pension Compensation and Allowances	9 60 500	9 33 592
XXVII War	6 17 800	81 901	27 Retroceded Areas	31 700	24 867
XXVIII Miscellaneous	2 60 100	2,71 513	28 War	23 73 380	14 73 502
			29 Miscellaneous	15 13 520	14 01,815
Total	1,91,47,800	2 16 09 010	Total	1,84 43 800	1,66 49 029

## APPENDIX A —(Contd.)

## Debt Heads Budget 1941-42

H e a d s	R E C E I P T S		E X P E N D I T U R E	
	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals
(a) Deposits	17,54,200	77,02,949	40,28,270	60,58,525
(b) Advances	5,20,000	6,00,682	4,70,000	12,46,009
(c) Remittances	2,54,08,000	3,25,71,011	2,63,08,000	3,21,37,408
(d) Loans	4,00,000	9,37,262	10,30,000	12,98,282
(e) Suspenses	47,00,000	45,00,678	50,08,820	48,90,823
Total	3,58,81,200	4,03,82,482	3,08,45,090	4,56,31,047

## Investments 1941-42

H e a d s	R E C E I P T S		E X P E N D I T U R E	
	Budget	Actuals	Budget	Actuals
Investments	40,000	9,65,203	13,65,000	31,35,666
Investments made	13,25,000	21,70,463		
Investments realised				
Total	13,65,000	31,35,666	13,65,000	31,35,666

## APPENDIX A (Contd)

## Capital Outlay 1941-42

Expenditure		Budget	Actuals
1 RAILWAYS .		1,26,800	—16,85,994
2 ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT —			
1 Electric Section .		1,66,900	96,118
2 Mechanical Section . .		500	237
3 Telephone Section .		33,400	8,516
4 Conservancy Section .		6,000	
	Total	2,06,800	1,01,871
3 GARAGE —			
1 Purchase of Cars .		1,28,510	1,28,532
2 Construction of Cars .		4,000	3,107
	Total ..	1,32,510	1,31,639
4 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT —			
1 Buildings ..		11,03,350	10,04,880
2 Communications .		66,910	59,283
3 Irrigation .		5,000	3,529
4 Water Supply .		29,200	27,570
5 Drainage .		38,400	30,218
6 Miscellaneous Works .		11,500	7,859
7 Water Works Section .		44,600	27,274
8 Development .		31,400	14,451
9 Summar Samand Water Supply .			
10 Retroceded Areas .		11,660	8,324
11 Gardens .		2,000	1,256
	Total	13,44,110	11,82,644
5 STATIONERY AND PRINTING		37,880	31,998
6 STATE HOTEL —			
1 Equipment .		1,100	1,068
2 Furniture .		900	373
	Total	2,000	1,441
TOTAL OF CAPITAL OUTLAY		18,50,130	—2,33,401

## APPENDIX B

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
1	Adoption Rules for Rajputs	January 1, 1895
2	The Marwar Copying Rules	April 1, 1904
3	Indian Post Office Act of 1898 as applied to the Jodhpur State	October 1, 1907
4	Indian Savings Bank Act of 1873 as applied to the Jodhpur State	October 1 1907
5	The Marwar Sedition Act	December 1, 1909
6	Punishment of offences concerning Salt	April 14, 1910
7	The Marwar Criminal Tribes Act	October 1, 1911
8	The Marwar Civil Procedure Code	April 19, 1913
9	The Marwar Factories Act	May 1, 1913
10	The Marwar Labour Transport and Supplies Regulation	July 1, 1914
11	The Marwar Mines Act	November 12, 1914.
12	The Marwar Jagirdars Judicial Powers Act	January 1, 1915
13	The Marwar Stamp Act	May 1 1915
14	The Marwar Police Act . .	October 1, 1915
15	The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act	October 1, 1915
16	The Marwar Bhoglaava Rules	1915
17	Rules and Regulations for the Jodhpur State Military Forces	August 10, 1916
18	Orders regarding Religious and Charitable Endowments	January 27, 1917
19	The Marwar Public Gambling Act .	December 12, 1919.
20	Rules for the guidance of Mill owners in Marwar	October 9, 1920
21	The Marwar Patents and Designs Act	October 1, 1921
22	The Marwar Shooting Rules	January 15, 1921
23	Rules for management of villages or Thikanas brought under the direct management of Hawala	October 9, 1921
24	The Marwar Bapidar Rules	1921
25	Rules for the manufacture and sale of Aerated water in factories situated in Mofussil, Marwar	January 14, 1922
26	The Marwar Encumbered Estates Act	January 1, 1922

## APPENDIX B (Contd)

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942.*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
27	The Marwar Patta Ordinance	January 1, 1922
28	The Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance	January 1, 1922
29	Makrana Marble Quarries Rules and Special rules for the Kumari Hills and other Hills	January 5, 1922
30	Law of pre-emption in Marwar	August 1, 1922
31	Provisional Rules in connection with the settlement of Khalsa villages	October 1, 1922
32	The Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law, the rules regarding Intoxicating Drugs other than Hemp drugs and rules regarding Hemp drugs and its derivatives	October 1, 1922
33	The Marwar Court of Wards Act	January 1, 1923
34	The Marwar Companies Ordinance	January 13, 1923
35	Rules regarding the grant of Taccavi	April 24, 1923
36	Rules under the Marwar Court of Wards Act	April 28, 1923
37	Rules relating to Rent free grants	April 28, 1923
38	Rules governing existing rights and granting future permits for sand stone quarries	August 18, 1923
39	Rules regarding control of the import and sale of sulphur, arms and ammunition in Marwar	October 1, 1923
40	Rules for Jodhpur Slaughter House	October 20, 1923
41	The Marwar Press Act	November 1, 1923
42	The Marwar Public Demands Recovery ordinance	November 27, 1923
43	The Marwar Land Acquisition Rules	February 16 1924
44	Rules for inquiries into the behaviour of Public servants	May 7, 1924
45	Reorganisation of the Judicial Departments of Marwar	July 1 1924
46	Rules for the Establishment of Revenue Courts in Marwar	October 1, 1924
47	The Marwar Town Area Regulation	October 1, 1942
48	The Marwar Irrigation Act	January 1, 1925
49	Rules for the Administration of the Sambhar Shamlat Area	January 10, 1925
50	Rules relating to Malba and Sawai Fund	August 15, 1925
51	Rules relating to Partition of land	September 12, 1925

## APPENDIX B —(Contd)

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942.*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
52	Rules under the Marwar Irrigation Act of 1925	January 1, 1926
53	The Marwar Service Regulations	January 1, 1926
54	The Marwar Explosive Act	January 29, 1926
55	Rules for the control and regulation of Hackney carriages in the city and outside Jodhpur city	April 8, 1926
56	Anti Rabic Treatment Rules	March 27, 1926
57	The Marwar Co-operative Societies Act	June 3, 1926
58	Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulations	August 8, 1926
59	Indian Railways Act of 1890 as applied to the Jodhpur State Railway	September 25, 1926.
60	Rules relating to opening of Private Schools in Marwar	October 16, 1926.
61	The Marwar Limitation Act	January 1, 1927
62	The Marwar Prevention of Cruelty to animals Ordinance	July 1, 1927
63	Orders regarding mineral rights in Jagir lands ..	March 3, 1928
64	Rules and Regulations relating to supply of and use of electricity	July 1, 1928
65	The Marwar Motor Vehicles Act	December 29, 1928
66	Instructions for the regular settlement of villages reverting to Khalsa during the currency of settlement	January 1, 1929
67	Rules to regulate and control the working of steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Marwar	January 1, 1929
68	Rules regarding encroachment of Khalsa lands on public roads	January 19, 1929
69	Rules for the expulsion of boys who consummate marriages, from State and State aided Schools	February 2, 1929
70	Rules for witness expenses in criminal cases	April 6, 1929
71	Rules regarding the supply of Police Band	June 15, 1929
72	Rules for Public Motor Service	September 7, 1929
73	The Marwar Specific Relief Act	February 22, 1930
74	The Marwar Evidence Act	March 22, 1930
75	Rules regarding mineral rights in Jagir lands	April 10, 1930
76	Rules regarding Development Department	April 22, 1930

## APPENDIX B — (Contd)

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
77	The Marwar Contract Act	May 1, 1930
78	The Marwar Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance	May 31, 1930
79	Rules for the control of traffic of animals and carts carrying building material and fuel in Jodhpur city	June 7, 1930
80	Rules regarding deduction of State dues from the salaries of State officials	November 22, 1930
81	Rules for excavating Kankar and Murad in Khalsa villages	March 2, 1931
82	Rules for the sale and storage of explosives in Marwar	March 2, 1931
83	The Marwar house property advance rules	May 9, 1931
84	Rules for the defence of impecunious accused in murder cases	June 7, 1931
85	The Marwar Bankers Books Evidence Act	July 1, 1931
86	The Marwar Penal Code	July 1, 1931
87	The Marwar Whipping Act	December 1, 1931
88	The Marwar Prisons Act	January 1, 1932
89	The Marwar Majority Act	February 1, 1932
90	The Marwar Christian Marriage Act	March 1, 1932
91	Rules for places of public amusements in Jodhpur Municipality	May 1, 1932
92	Rules regarding public entertainments in Marwar	July 15, 1932
93	Rules relating to Broadcast receivers	July 15, 1932
94	Rules for the issue of Taxi licenses	April 1, 1933
95	Marwar Registration of Books Act	April 1, 1933
96	Rules for cottage wards	July 8, 1933
97	Rules for floating of Lotteries in Marwar	July 15, 1933
98	The Marwar Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	July 22, 1933
99	The Marwar Legal Practitioners Act	October 7, 1933
100	The Marwar Hal and Bhawal Lag Rules	October 14, 1933
101	The Rules relating to the preservation of Pam Grass in Sambhar	October 21, 1933

## APPENDIX B.—(Contd )

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September 1942*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
102	The Jodhpur Fort Rules	November 25, 1933
103	The Marwar Vaccination Act	December 2 1933
104	Rules prohibiting the import of vegetable ghee into the Jodhpur Government territory except the Sambhar Shamlat area	March 3, 1934
105	Rules regarding the auctions in Public Places in Marwar	April 7, 1934
106	Rules regarding Sojat Red-Sand stone Quarries	August 17, 1934
107	The Jodhpur Provident Insurance Societies Act	June 23 1934
108	Jodhpur Life Assurance Companies Act	September 1, 1934
109	The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code	September 1, 1934
110	The Marwar Registration Act	October 27, 1934
111	Rules relating to the manufacture and import of Mechanic lighters	February 20, 1935
112	The Marwar Forest Act	May 11, 1935
113	Rules regarding the relief to the dependents of the deceased Government employees	June 22, 1935
114	The Carriage by Air Act	October 12, 1935
115	The Marwar Small Causes Court Act	January 1, 1936
116	The Marwar Public Parks Act	May 9, 1936
117	Rules for Private Nursing Service, Windham Hospital	May 16, 1936
118	Rules for publication of notices in the Jodhpur Government Gazette	August 25, 1936
119	The Marwar Succession Act	March 6, 1937
120	The Marwar Weights and Measures Act	March 13, 1937
121	The Marwar Lawazama Rules	April 17, 1937
122	The Marwar Judicial Officers Protection Act	April 24, 1937
123	Rules governing the disposal of applications regarding the claims for maintenance by ladies against the Jagirdars	May 1, 1937
124	Rules regarding arrangements, preservation and destruction of Judicial records	October 30, 1937
125	The Marwar Non Jagirdars Insolvency Act	December 4 1937
126	Bye-laws of the Unaid Co-operative Credit Society, Jodhpur	December 11 1937



## APPENDIX B —(Contd )

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
127	Rules for X-Ray and Laboratory treatment in the Umaid Hospital	December 13, 1937
128	Rules regarding appointment of Honorary Magistrates, constitution and working of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates	March 1, 1938
129	Rules for the charging of Fees for X-Ray and laboratory Investigation and Treatment in the Windham Hospital	March 12, 1938
130	The Marwar Customs Act and Revised Customs Tariff	March 15, 1938
131	The Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act 1935 as applied to the Marwar Mervara villages	April 1, 1938
132	Rules prohibiting the employment of women underground in Mines	June 1, 1938
133	Rules framed under section 4 of the Marwar Explosive Act, 1926	August 20, 1938
134	Rules regarding Distinctive Costumes in Courts	November 1, 1938
135	Registration of Foreigners Act as applied to the Jodhpur State territory	July 3, 1939
136	Foreigners Act and Foreigners Order as applied to the Jodhpur State territory	September 9, 1939
137	An ordinance for the prevention of indiscriminate dedication of Bulls in Jodhpur city	September 16, 1939
138	Enemy Foreigners Order as applied to the Jodhpur State territory	September 16, 1939
139	Rules relating to appeals and petitions to His Highness the Maharaja Salub Bahadur (Ijlas-i-Khas)	October 1, 1939
140	Rules regarding the Loans to State servants for professional studies outside India	October 7, 1939
141	The Marwar Societies Registration Act	December 16 1939
142	The Defence of India Act as applied to the Jodhpur State territory	January 24, 1940
143	Notification regarding definition of a Bonafide Marwar and the appointment of Bonafide Marwaries in State service	April 26, 1940
144	Rules for the payment of electric installation and current charges in Government quarters	May 30, 1940
145	Terms of service for the Jodhpur State Personnel released for Military service	June 14, 1940
146	The Jodhpur Public Societies Act	June 25, 1940

## APPENDIX B —(Contd )

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
147	An Act for the prevention of the use of Intoxicants and Narcotics by young persons in Marwar	August 24, 1940
148	The National Service (Technical personnel) Ordinance and the rules framed thereunder as applied to the Jodhpur State territory	September 7, 1940
149	The Marwar Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act	September 21 1940
150	The Marwar Whipping Rules	September 7, 1940
151	The Jodhpur Defence Savings Provident Fund Rules	October 1, 1940
152	The Marwar Census Act	November 5, 1940
153	Rules for advancing loans to the Co-operative Credit societies	November 30 1940
154	Rules regarding the Dress within Raika-bag Palace	December 1, 1940
155	Rules regarding issue of sick and health certificates by Vaid and Hakeems in the Jodhpur State	December 12, 1940
156	Rules relating to Poppy heads under section 4 of the Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law, 1922	December 28, 1940
157	The Marwar Soldiers (Litigation) Act	January 18 1941
158	The Marwar Pure Food Act	January 25, 1941
159	Municipal Election Rules	February 28, 1941
160	The National Service (Technical personnel) Ordinance (Amendment) 1940	March 22 1941
161	The Machine Tool Control Order	June 1, 1941
162	The Newsprint Control Order	June 28, 1941
163	The Motor Spirit Rationing Order	August 15 1941
164	Rules under Section 11 (2) of the Marwar Preservation of Ancient Monuments Ordinance	August 16, 1941
165	The Marwar Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (General Rules)	August 23, 1941
166	The Marwar Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Ghee) Rules	August 23, 1941
167	The Marwar Ata Grading and Marking Rules	September 13, 1941
168	Rules for the disposal of articles confiscated under the law made under Section 4 of the Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law, 1922	September 20, 1941

## APPENDIX B —(Contd)

*Statement showing the Enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942*

No	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
169	The Aluminium Control Order	September 20, 1941
170	Amendments in the Marwar Pure Food Act, 1940 and the rules made thereunder	October 8, 1941
171	The Marwar Partnership Act, 1941	October 11, 1941
172	Rules under section 26 (2) of the Marwar Companies Ordinance, 1923	October 18, 1941
173	The Essential Drugs (Census) Order, 1941	October 18, 1941
174	Rules for preparation of plans requisite for applications for construction in Jodhpur Municipality	November 1, 1941
175	Rules for licensing of Draftsmen or Surveyors for preparation of plans required to be submitted in Jodhpur Municipality	November 1, 1941
176	The Marwar Agriculture Produce Markets Act, 1941	November 22, 1941
177	The Chronic Compounds Control Order, 1941	November 22, 1941
178	The Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order, 1941	November 29, 1941
179	The Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order, 1941	November 29, 1941
180	Rules under section 6 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1933	December 13, 1941
181	The Marwar Arms Act, 1941 and the Rules framed thereunder	December 27, 1941
182	The Marwar Treasure Trove Act, 1941	December 27, 1941
183	The Marwar Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1941	February 14, 1942
184	The Marwar Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1941	February 21, 1942
185	The Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1942	February 21, 1942
186	The Newspaper Control Order, 1942	February 28, 1942
187	The Marwar Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1941	March 14, 1942
188	Amendment to the Rules framed under the Legal Practitioners' Act (Consequential to the passing of the Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act, 1941)	March 21, 1942
189	The Jodhpur Air Raid Precautions Service Rules	March 21, 1942
190	The Hostile Attacks (Protection) Order, 1942	March 21, 1942

## APPENDIX B - (Contd )

*Statement showing the enactments and Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State brought upto 30th September, 1942*

No	Name of the Act Ordinance or Rules	Date and year of passing
191	The National Service (Technical Personnel) Amendment Ordinance, 1942	March 21 1942
192	Revised Water Supply Rules	May 2, 1942
193	The Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942	May 2, 1942
194	The Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance, 1942	May 2, 1942
195	The High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order 1942	May 16, 1942
196	The Marwar Prisoners Act, 1942	June 1, 1942
197	The Tyre Rationing Order, (Jodhpur) 1942	June 25 1942
198	The Grain Release Order, 1942	July 14, 1942
199	The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942	August 1, 1942
200	The Marwar Court Fees Act 1942	August 1, 1942
201	The Essential Services (Maintenance) Amendment Ordinance, 1942	August 15, 1942
202	The Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order, 1942	August 19, 1942
203	The Collective Fines Ordinance, 1942	August 29, 1942
204	The Collective Fines (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942	September 12, 1942



# APPENDIX D.

Statement showing rates of grain in Jodhpur during the year 1941-42

( 163 )

Serial No	Name of Months	Wheat		Kanak		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Gram		Maize		Moong		Moth		Gawar	
		Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch	Seers	Ch
1	October 1941	6	7½	6	2½	10	8	11	7	11	1½	8	12			5	13	9	4½	10	10½
2	November 1941	6	2	5	8	9	4	11	9½	9	0	8	11			5	6¾	8	5½	10	4¾
3	December 1941	5	15½	5	5	9	0	9	8	8	3¾	8	4	8	4	5	4	7	15	9	4
4	January 1942	6	0	5	12	9	0	8	5½	8	6	8	8	8	11½	5	9½	7	9	9	15½
5	February 1942	6	5½			9	4	8	9	8	12½	9	1	9	6	5	12	8	10	10	4
6	March 1942	6	3	5	14	9	4	8	8	8	6½	8	15	9	4	5	8	8	8	9	8
7	April 1942	6	0	6	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	7	2	8	8	5	2	7	12	8	14
8	May 1942	6	0			7	12	6	1	8	0	6	12			5	0	7	0	9	0
9	June 1942	6	0	5	4	7	0	6	8	8	0	7	0			4	14	7	0	8	14
10	July 1942	6	0			7	0	6	4	7	6½	6	6½			4	10	6	7½	8	15
11	August 1942	6	0			7	0	7	0	7	5½	6	5½			5	0	7	8	9	0
12	September 1942	6	0			7	8	9	12½	8	8	6	12			5	10	9	10	10	0

# APPENDIX E

## Statement of Roads in Jodhpur State as on 30th September 1942

<i>1 Metalled Roads</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
In existence at the commencement of the year	
1 Jodhpur to Pali	45 00
2 Bar to Erinpura	114 50
3 Bar to Nimba (State portion)	1 12
4 Sojat Road to Sojat Town	7 00
5 Sanderao-Falna-Rani	11 63
6 Narampura to Kuchaman	7 00
7 Didwana Station to Didwana Town	25
8 Nagaur Station to Nagaur Town	15
9 Merta City Station to Merta Town	31
10 Jodhpur Environs	102 56
11 Jalore Station to Jalore Town	1 13
12 Jaswantgarh Station to Jaswantgarh Town	1 11
13 Bhunmal Station to Bhunmal Town	1 40
14 Makrana Gunaoti Road	1 34
15 Pali City Roads from Irrigation office to Suraj Pol near J P Road Crossing & lime kiln towards Mela gate	50
16 Barmer Jaisalmer Road near Railway Station Barmer	46
17 Barmer Road	73
18 Chandan Kui to Dharamsala at Didwana	66
19 Bani Sadri Road	10 00
20 Pali Town	1 45
21 G T Road (Rajpol gate Sojat to G T Road mile 78/5 and Police Supdt's Bungalow Sojat to G T Road mile 78/2)	1 04
22 Sendra to Jassakhara from 12½ to 22½ miles	11 50
23 Sendra Beawar Road	2 00
24 Bagri to join at 24 miles Beawar Todgarh Road	4 50
25 Sendra to Beawar via Chitar Chang	3 00
Constructed during the year	
1 Jodhpur City Environ Roads (Sardarpura, Ratanada, Siwanchi Gate, Bhambi Colony, Nagori Gate, Ram-Mohalla area, Aerodrome gate to City Nallah, Bagar to Conservancy Platform and Jalori Gate to Conservancy Platform)	2 19
Total	332 53

## APPENDIX E —(Contd )

<i>2 Paved Roads</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
In existence at the commencement of the year		25 19
Constructed during the year		77
	Total	25 96
<i>3 Surface painted Roads in Jodhpur</i>		
In existence at the commencement of the year		32 54
Done during the year		Nil
	Total	32 54
<i>4 Dressed up motorable Tracks</i>		
In existence at the close of the year		
1 Sanderao to Jalore		38
2 Umedpura to Jaswantpura		58
3 Paoti to Bhinmal		16
4 Bhinmal to Raniwara		20
5 Sumerpur to Takhatgarh		13
6 Raniwara to Sanchore		30
7 Bah-Sadri-Desuri		11
8 Mokalsar to Bankh		28
9 Desuri to Rani via Varkana		22
10 Jadan to Marwar Junction		13
11 G T Road mile 128 to Rani		8
12 Goondoj to Jawah upto Nadole		17
13 Sadri to Ranakpur and Malgarh		7½
14 Desuri to Phulad		30
15 Jalore to Mokalsar		27
16 Eripura Road to Bah		20
17 Jodhpur-Balotra via Araba Kalyanpura		51
18 Kalyanpura to Sandari		15
19 Sindri Paula to Gurrah Mallani		23
20 Arba to Mandli-Madpura		17
21 Phalodi to Kharra, Ramdeora and Pokaran		40
22 Pali to Jaswantpura		53
23 J P Road mile 34/2 to Bankh (via) Khairla village Godwara, Vaid and Basni		31
24 J P Road mile 28/6 to Dholerao		17
25 Pali Nimbh Dholerao Inspection Bungalow		17
26 Nimbaj to Bilara via Jaitaran		21
27 Summair Samand Bundh to Takhatsagar Dam		62
	Total	705½



## APPENDIX E —(Contd.)

5. Gravel Roads	Miles
1 Mandore to Didwana via Nagaur	140 00
2 Didwana to Parbatsar via Kuchaman	47 00
3 Bhawad (on Jodhpur Nagaur Road) Mathania-Osian	28 00
4 Kajnao (on Jodhpur Nagaur Road) to Merta City via Asop and Gotan	50 00
5 Merta City to Alamawas	30 60
6 Merta City to Jetaran	34 00
7 Nimaj to Jetaran	5 40
8 Nagaur to Gogelao	6 00
9 Role (on Nagaur Didwana Road) to Sankhawas via Mundwa Asop	35 00
10 Kathothi (on Nagaur Didwana Road) to Khatu	11 00
11 Khajwana to Kuchera	9 00
12 Kailana (Jodhpur) Barli Tulesar Agolai Balesar Khirjan Dechu Phalodi Road	103 00
13 Keru branch on Barli Tulesar Road	1 60
14 Barli (on Jodhpur to Phalodi Road) to Arnaji	2 10
15 Phalodi Khichan Chaddi Road	24 75
16 Phalodi Malar Jamba Road	19 50
17 Kailana to Takhatsagar Road	1 00
18 Dechu to Pokaran	28 00
19 Rawan Pal Boranada Road	10 60
20 Agolai Madpura Shergarh Phalsund Sheo Road	108 00
21 Khirjan to Shergarh Road	11 50
22 Madpura Siwana Mokalsar Road	60 00
23 Balotra Sindri Gurah Road	37 00
24 Barmer Sheo Jaisalmer Border Road	55 00
25 Jodhpur to Sardar Samand	28 00
26 Jalore to Sanderao	9 00
27 Umedpura to Jaswantpura	5 00
28 Umedpura to Takhatgarh	6 00
29 Sardar Samand to Odi	1 50
30 Pokaran to Jaisalmer Border	19 75
31 City Nallah Culvert to Sewage Farm 1st Gate	1 13
32 1st Gate to 2nd Gate Sewage Farm	12
33 Bifurcation from Sewage Farm Road to Road	17
34 Roads inside Sewage Farm	64
Total	929 36

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement of routes covered by Motor Service Contracts.*

Serial No.	Name of Route	Kind of Road
1	Jodhpur-Pali-Sojat-Bar-Ajmer Marwar Frontier and Pali-Sanderao-Sumerpur Erumpura Road	Metalled Road
2	Falna-Bali-Sadri-Desuri-Narlai Barkana-Rani-(including Sadri to Ranakpura Temple)	Falna-Bali Metalled Road Rest Dressed
3	Bar-Nimaj-Jotaran-Bilara	Bar-Nimaj Metalled Road. Nimaj-Bilara Dressed up track
4	Sumerpur-Bankli-Takhatgarh-Ahore-Jalore	Dressed up track
5	Merta City-Padu-Rinya-Alanivawas-Pipaliya	Dressed up track
6	Falna-Sanderao-Dujana-Balana-Takhatgarh	Falna-Sanderao Metalled Road Rest undressed.
7	Raniwara-Badgaon-Dhianol	Undressed
8	Bilara to Sojat City	Gravelled Road
9	Narainpura-Kuchaman City	Metalled Road
10	Raniwara-Sinchore Chitalwana	Undressed
11	Pipar Road-Badlu	Undressed
12	Ras-Babra-Chadawat-Marwar Border	Undressed
13	Jodhpur-Balesar Shetrana-Bhavianna-Rajmatai-Arang	Gravelled Road
14	Jodhpur to Balotra	Gravelled Road
15	Jodhpur to Nagaur	Gravelled Road